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BROOKES, R.

Explanation of the Terms of Art in the Several Branches of Medicine.

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AN EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS OF ART IN THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF MEDICINE,

ACCENTED as they are to be PRONOUNCED.

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AN EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS of ART in the *ſeveral Branches* of MEDICINE, accented as they are to be pronounced.

N. B. *When a Word is not accented, the* Accent *is always ſuppoſed to be on the firſt Syllable.*

A.

Abaptìſton, of α *privitive*, and βαπτο *to dip*. The perforating part of a *Trepan*, which is prevented from ſinking into the brain by the rim or circle of this inſtrument.

Abies, the fir-tree.

Abdomen, the belly, properly ſo called. It contains the *Stomach*, *Liver*, *Spleen*, *Inteſtines*, *Bladder*, &c. It reaches from the *Diaphragm* to the *Os Pubis*.

Abductóres, muſcles that draw one part from another, and which are antagoniſts to the *Adductóres*. Thus there is the *Abdúctor* of the *Ear*, of the *Fore-finger*, of the *little Finger*, of the *little Toe*, of the *Thumb*, of the *great Toe*, and of the *Eye*.

Ablactátio, a Weaning, when a child is permitted to ſuck no longer.

Abomáſum, the name of the fourth ventricle of ſuch animals as chew the cud.

Abòrtus, *Abòrſus*, and *Abòrtio*, a miſcarriage, or an excluſion of the *Fœtus* before the due time

Abròtanum, Southernwood. It is pretty much of the ſame nature as wormwood.

Abſcèſſus, an Abſceſs. This differs from an *Ulcer*; for it contains plenty of pure, thick, white, cocted pus; whereas an *Ulcer* pours out a little thin ichor, and fetid ſerum.

Abſìnthium, Wormwood. This is a good *bitter Stomachic*, but the frequent uſe of it is hurtful to the eyes and head.

Abſorbèntia, Abſorbents. Theſe imbibe acids, deſtroy their acrimony, and change them into a *tertium quid*. If they meet with a thick groſs phlegm, they may concrete, and prove very prejudicial.

Abſtergèntia, Abſtergents, are cleanſing medicines. See *Detergents*.

Acàcia vera, true Acacia, is the inſpiſſated juce of an *Egyptian Thorn*.

Acanthábolus, from ἄκανθα *a Thorn*, and βαλλο *to caſt out*. A kind of pincers to take out any prickly or offenſive matter from a wound. It is likewiſe called *Volſella*.

Acànthа, from ακὴ a point; the poſterior proceſſes of the vertebra of the back have ſometimes this name.

Acànthus, Brank-Urſine. This is a mucilaginous plant of a ſweetiſh taſte.

Acceleràtio Gravium, the acceleration of heavy bodies. The motion of a body falling freely is accelerated equally in equal times. Therefore the celerity acquired in falling is as the time in which the body falls, and conſequently the velocity acquired in a certain time will be *double* if the time is *double*, and *triple* if the time is *tripple*, &c. That is, *the ſpaces run through from the beginning, are among themſelves as the ſquares of the times in which the body falls*.

Acceleratóres, Accelerators. Muſcles ſo called, becauſe they haſten the expulſion of the urine and the ſemen.

Accèſſio, the ſame as *Paroxyſm*, which ſee.

Acceſſòrius nervus, the acceſſory Nerve. This pair proceeds from the *Medulla* of the *Vertebræ* of the neck, and is wrapped up in the ſame coat from the *Dura Mater* as the *Par Vagum*, after its entrance into the ſkull; and ſoon after it returns from thence it leaves the *Par Vagum* again, and is diſtributed into the muſcles of the neck and ſhoulders.

Acetàbulum, the Socket of the Thigh-bone, ſo called from its likeneſs to the veſſel in which the antients uſed to put *Acètum*, or Vinegar, when brought to table.

Acetòſa vulgaris or *Oxalis*, common Sorrel.

It is an agreeable acid, and moſt uſed as a ſauce.

Acétum, Vinegar. This, properly ſpeaking, is ſour wine.

Achillèa, Yarrow, a herb.

Achòres, a ſpecies of a ſcald-head, from *α priv.* and *χώρος a place*, becauſe the matter of the ulcers proceed from ſmall holes in the ſkin.

Acida, Acids. Every thing is ſo called that has a *tartiſh or ſour taſte*. They are ſaid to be of great ſervice in the plague. They temperate heat, abate the pulſe, coagulate the blood, retard the circulation, are hurtful to the lungs, and to perſons in years. They ſhould never be mixt with clyſters.

Acìdulæ, cold mineral waters.

Aciniformis Tùnica, a Coat of the Eye, the ſame as the *Tunica uvea*, which ſee.

Acme, the *Vigour*, *State*, or *Height* of a diſeaſe. Diſeaſes have generally *four times*; the firſt is Ἀρχή, *Principium* or invaſion; 2, Ανάβασις, *Augmentùm* or increaſe; 3, Ἀκμή, or *vigor*, when the ſymptoms are moſt urgent; 4, Παραχμή, or declination, when the diſeaſe is grown mild, and the patient is thought to be out of danger.

Aconìtum, Wolf-bane, a dangerous herb.

Acorus verus, the ſweet-ſmelling flag, or *Càlamus* of *Ray*, a herb.

Acoùſtica, Medicines to cure *deafneſs*, from ἀκέω to hear.

Acrockòrdum, a kind of *Wart*, with a large head and a ſmall root. From ἄκρος the top, and χορδή.

Acrómium, the upper proceſs of the ſhoulder-bone, which receives the extremity of the *Clavicula* or collar-bone. From ἄκρος the top and ὦμος *the ſhoulder-bone*.

Adductóres Muſculi, thoſe muſcles which bring forward, cloſe, or draw together any part of the body. Their *antagoniſts* are the *Abductores*.

Adenológia, a treatiſe of the *Glands*, from Ἀδήν a gland, and λογος a diſcourſe.

Adiànthum verum, or *Capìllus Vèneris*, the true Maidenhair, a herb.

Adnàta Tùnica Oculi, or rather *Albugìnea*, the albugineous coat of the eye, commonly called the *white of the eye*. It is formed by the tendinous expanſion of four muſcles, and adheres cloſely to the *Sclerotic*. Some have improperly termed it the *conjunctive Coat*.

Ægilops, an ulceration of the lachrymal gland in the greater corner of the eye. From αἴξ a goat, and ὤψ an eye, becauſe that animal is ſuppoſed to be often afflicted with this diſeaſe.

Æoli Pila, an Æleopile, an inſtrument to ſhow the great elaſticity, which vapours acquire by the action of fire. It is a hollow globe of hard metal, with a ſmall tube, whoſe aperture is not the twentieth part of an inch in diameter. This being filled with water and placed over the fire till it boils very faſt, the vapours will force themſelves through the tube with great rapidity.

Æquàtio Tèmporis, Equation of Time. If a clock is ſuppoſed to go exactly true for a whole year, it will ſometimes be ſlower, and ſometimes faſter than a good ſun-dial, and the difference between the clock and the dial will be the *equation of time*. In the latter end of *October* and the beginning of *November* clocks and watches ſhould be near 16 minutes ſlower than the ſun.

Æquàtor, is a great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe equally into the *ſouthern* and *northern hemiſphere* and paſſes through the eaſt and weſt parts of the *Horizon*. Whenever the ſun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights in all parts of the earth; which happens on the 22d of *March*, and the 23d of *September*.

Aër, Air. This is an elaſtic fluid which covers the ſurface of the earth and ſurrounds it on every ſide. All the air which encompaſſes the earth conſidered together, is called the atmoſphere, and the altitude of the air from the ſurface of the earth is termed the altitude of the atmoſphere. *Cold air* contracts the fibres, *hot* and *moiſt* relaxes them. *Hot air* debilitates the body, the *ſerene* increaſes the ſtrength: *Moiſt air* is hurtful. When the air is full of *noxious* and *contagious particles*, faſting is bad. *Sudden changes* of the air from *hot* to *cold*, or from *cold* to *hot*, are very injurious to the tone of the ſolid parts, and ſuppreſs perſpiration.

Æruìgo, Verdigreaſe. This is copper reduced into a green brittle body by means of an acid. This made into powder and made up into tents with any liquid not oily or unctuous, is a moſt excellent remedy to deſtroy the hardeſt *Callus* of a *Fiſtula*, which it will do in three or four days in ſuch a manner that it may be all drawn out together, and a white Pus will ſupply its room.

Æther, is ſuppoſed to be a thin diaphanous fluid,

fluid which not only ſurrounds the earth, but extends to the planets and fixed ſtars, and pervades all things, ſuffering all bodies to paſs through it without reſiſtance.

Ætiolŏgia, Ætiology, From ἀτία a cauſe, and λὸγος a diſcourſe. This is a part of medicine which treats of the cauſes of health and diſeaſes.

Aëtìtes, the Eagle-ſtone. From ἀετὸς an Eagle. It has another ſtone within it which rattles when ſhaken.

Agàllochum, Aloes-wood, remarkable for its fragrant ſmell.

Agàricus, Agaric, a fungus growing to the trunks of certain trees. It is purgative.

Agératum, Maudlin, from α *priv.* and γῆρας old age. It preſerves the colour of its flowers a long while.

Agnus caſtus, the chaſte tree; it is not much unlike a willow.

Agrimonia, Agrimony, a herb. It is hepatic, pectoral and vulnerary.

Agr'ypnia, conſtant waking. From ἀ *priv.* and ὕπνος ſleep. The ſame as *Coma Vigil.*

Ag'yrta, a Mountebank, from ἀγυρέω to aſſemble the people.

Alæ Naſi, the ſides of the noſtrils.

Albùgo, is a white ſuperficial ſpot on the tranſparent cornea of the eye.

Albùmen Ovi, the white of an egg.

Alcali, whatever ferments with acids is ſuppoſed to be an *Alcali*. Lixivial, fixed, and volatile ſalts are *Alcalies*; they render the blood more fluid, but do not promote putrefaction, as was formerly ſuppoſed.

Alce, an Elk, the name of an animal, whoſe hoof was ſaid to cure the Falling-ſickneſs.

Alcea, Vervain Mallows. It has the ſame virtues as mallows.

Alchémia, Alchemy, is properly that part of chemiſtry which treats of the tranſmutation of metals.

Alcohol, is an Arabic word, and ſignifies the pure part of a ſubſtance ſeparated from its impurity. It is applied to ſpirit of wine highly rectified, and to a moſt impalpable powder.

Alchimìlla, Ladies Mantle. It is an aſtrictive vulnerary.

Alexiphàrmaca, Alexipharmacs, from ἀ-λέξω to drive away, and φάρμακον poiſon, becauſe they were taken to be antidotes againſt it; but now this name is given to *Diaphoretics.*

Alexitérium, an Alexiterial, or antidote againſt poiſon.

Alkekèngi, Winter cherries. They have a ſubacid taſte, and are detergent, aperient, diuretic, and proper to expel gavel. An ounce of the juice is a doſe.

Allantoídes, a membrane placed between the *Amnion* and the *Chorion*, which enwrap the Fœtus. Its uſe is to receive and contain the urine, which paſſes into it by the *Urachus*; but its exiſtence is doubted by many. It is derived from ἀλλὰς a ſtuffed gut, and εἶδος ſhape, becauſe in brutes it is like one.

Allium, Garlick.

Alliària, Jack by the hedge, Sauce alone. It is diuretic and aperient, and good in cold ſcurvies.

Alnus nigra, the black Alder. A dram of the inner bark will vomit and purge very violently.

Aloe, Aloes, the inſpiſſated juice of a plant growing in *Arabia*, *Ceylon*, *America*, &c.

Alopecia, falling off of the hair in a conſumption, the French pox, and other diſeaſes. From ἀλώπης a Fox, and πίπτω *to fall*, becauſe foxes were ſaid to be troubled with this diſeaſe.

Alphos or *Vitiligo*, Morphew, whitiſh ſcurf or ſcales.

Alsìne, Chickweed. It has been given inwardly for ſpitting of blood, and applied externally againſt inflammations.

Althaèa, Marſhmallows. It is emollient, lubricating, and proper to ſoften the acrimony of the humours.

Altitùdo Poli, the altitude of the pole. This is the angle which the axis of the earth makes with the horizon, and is the ſame as the *latitude of the place.*

Aludel, vel *Aludelli*, are ſubliming pots uſed in chemiſtry. They are without bottoms, and are fitted into one another. In the furnace at the bottom there is a pot which holds the matter to be ſublimed, and at the top there is a head to retain the flowers that riſe into it.

Alvèarium, *ſive Meatus auditorius*, the cavity of the ear wherein the wax is generated.

Alvéoli Dentium, the ſockets of the teeth.

Alùmen, Alum, a factitious ſalt. The Roch or Rock Alum is generally to be preferred.

Alvus, the belly or cavity of the *Abdomen*, containing the *ſtomach*, *liver*, *ſpleen*, *inteſtines*, *kidneys*, *bladder*, &c. as alſo the place by which the natural excretion of excrements is made. Thus we ſay *Alvi Aſtrictio*, coſtiveneſs; *Alvi Fluxus*, a looſeneſs, &c.

Amálgama, is the mixture of any other metal with quickſilver.

Amaurò̀ſis, five *Gutta ſerena,* from αμαυρὸς obſcure, a loſs of ſight without any external blemiſh in the eye.

Amblyò̀pia, Obſcurity of ſight. From αμβλὺς dull, and ὄπτομαι to ſee. There are four kinds, *Myò̀pia, Preſbyò̀pia, Nyctalò̀pia,* and *Hemeralò̀pia,* which ſee.

Ambra Griſea, Ambergreaſe, a great perfume. This is a bituminous ſubſtance of an Aſh-colour, with ſpots or veins, and is found floating on the ſea in the *Indian* ocean. It melts into a yellow roſin, and will burn like it. It diſſolves in ſpirit of wine, but not entirely. It is aphrodiſiac, cordial, and ſtrengthens the nervous ſyſtem. The doſe is gr. viii.

Ammi vulgàre, common Biſhop's-weed.

Amòmum vulgàre, Baſtard Stone-parſley. The ſeed is carminative, aperient, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Ammoníacum Gummi, Gum Ammoniac.

Amnios, the inner membrane which includes the *Fœtus,* and the liquor wherein it lies. It is white, ſoft, thin, and tranſparent.

Amplitúdo Síderum, Amplitude of the ſtars. This is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the point of the eaſt or weſt, and the point in which the ſtar riſes or ſets. The firſt is called *Amplitude ortive,* and the other *Amplitudæ occaſivæ.* It may be either *North* or *South* in both.

Amýgdalæ, amàre et dulcis, Almonds, bitter and ſweet.

Amylum, Starch.

Anábaſis, is the increaſe of the diſeaſe before it arrives at the ſtate. From αναβαίνω to aſcend.

Anacàrdia, the Malacca Bean. This is quite diſuſed.

Anacathàrtica, Vomits. From καθαιρέω to purge, and ἄνω upwards.

Anagállis, male and female Pimpernel. It is eaten as a ſallad.

Anagàllis acquàtica. See *Becabunga.*

Anaiſthèſia, is a loſs of the faculty of perceiving the action of ſenſible objects on the organs of the ſenſes.

Analèptica, Analeptics, are medicines that raiſe the ſpirits and reſtore the ſtrength.

Anályſis, is the reducing of any thing into its component principles. From ἀναλύω to diſſolve.

Anamneſtica, Remedies that help the memory; as alſo ſigns belonging to the *Diagnoſtics,* which recal to the mind the paſt ſtate of the body or diſeaſe.

Anaſárca, is that kind of dropſy wherein the *Lympha* ſtagnates throughout the whole habit of body, cauſing it to appear bloated.

Anaſtomòſis, the Inoſculation or mutual opening of the veſſels into one another.

Anàtome, Anatomy, the ſkilful diſſection of an animal, eſpecially man, in order to demonſtrate the *matter, ſhape, ſtructure,* and *connection of the parts,* for phyſical and medicinal purpoſes.

Anchúſa, Alkanet, of no uſe in medecine at preſent.

Anchilops, ἀγχίλωπς, a tumor in the greater corner of the eye, which breaking turns to a *Fiſtula Lachrymalis.*

Ancon, ἀγκὼν, the elbow.

Anconaèus, a muſcle that ſerves to extend the Cubit. From αγκων the elbow.

Ancylle, ἀγὺλη, or *Ancyclòſis,* a contracted or ſtiff joint.

Andròg ynos, an Hermaphrodite. From ἀνὴρ a Man, and γὺνη a Woman.

Anèthum, Dill. The ſeed is carminative and good in the flatulent Colic.

Anèmius Furnus, a Wind-furnace. From ἄνεμος the Wind.

Anemoſcòpium, Anèmoſcope, a machine invented to ſhew the change of the air or wind. From ἄνέμος the wind, and σκοπος a centinel or watch.

Aneurìſma, an Aneuriſm. This is a ſoft tumor full of blood, and, when true, is a dilatation of an artery with pulſation, which diſappears by preſſure, and returns again afterwards. A *ſpurious aneuriſm* is when the artery being divided, pours out the blood into the adjacent parts, whence the tumor increaſes continually, which is ſoft, with little or no pulſation, and appears livid, tending to an abſceſs or mortification. It is derived from ἀνευρύνω to dilate.

Angeiolò̀gia Angeiólogy. This treats of the *Blood-veſſels,* as well arteries as veins. From ἀγγεῖον a Veſſel, and λογος a diſcourſe.

Angeiotò̀mia, the opening a vein or artery. From ἀγγεῖον a veſſel, and τέμνο to cut.

Angèlica, Angélica, a herb. Every part of it is in uſe.

Angìna, the Quinſey. From ανγω to choak, throttle, or ſtrangle. See *Febris anguinoſa.*

Anguilla, the Eel. The liver and gall have been uſed to promote child-birth.

Angulus

Angulus Incidèntiæ, the Angle of Incidence, is that which the line of direction of a ſtriking body makes with a perpendicular to the ſuperficies at the point of contract.

Angulus Reflèxionis, the Angle of Reflexion, is that which the ſame perpendicular makes with the line of direction of the body after it is ſtruck. Theſe two are always equal to each other.

Angulus Refractiònis, the angle of Refraction. This affects the rays of light, and in order to make a refraction it is neceſſary the mediums through which they paſs ſhould differ. Thus if they paſs through a rarer into a denſer medium, the *angle of refraction* will be leſs than the *angle of incidence*, and the contrary.

Anìme, a Roſin. It is ſeldom or never uſed.

Aniſcàlptor, ſee *Latìſſimus Dorſi*.

Aniſi Semen, Aniſeed. Theſe are good to ſtrengthen the ſtomach and inteſtines, to cure the gripes, and to abate the violence of Diarrhœas. The doſe is half a dram.

Annulàris Cartilàgo, ſee *Cricoìdes Cartilàgo*.

Annulàris Protuberàntia, annular Protuberance, is a tuberous part of the brain between the *Cerebellum* and the *Teſtes* of the brain.

Anòdynum, Anody'ne, a medicine to eaſe pain. From α *priv.* and ὠδύνη *Pain*.

Anorèxia, Anorexy, a loathing of food. From ἀ *priv.* and ὀρεχθέω *to deſire*.

Antagonìſta, Antàgoniſt, one muſcle is ſaid to be an antagoniſt to another, when their actions are oppoſite. From ἀντὶ *againſt*, and ἀγωνίζω *to ſtrive*.

Antaphrodisìaca, Antaphrodiſiacs, medicines to repreſs venereal deſires. From ἀντὶ *againſt*, and Ἀφρὼ *Venus*.

Antarthrìticæ, Antarthrìtics, medicines for the gout and rheumatiſm. From ἀντὶ *againſt*, and ἀρθρῖτις *a diſeaſe of the joints*.

Anthelmìntica, Anthelmìntics, remedies againſt worms. From ἀντὶ *againſt*, and ἕλμινς *a worm*.

Antiepilèptica, Antiepileptics, medicines againſt the falling-ſickneſs. From ἀντὶ and ἐπιλαμβάνω *to invade*.

Anthelix, the inward protuberance of the ear anſwering to the whole extent of the outward ear. From ἕλιξ *the volume of the ear*.

Anthèræ, the Summits or Apices. They are the male genital organs of a flower, and are placed at the top of the *chive* and *filaments*. They contain the *prolifi powder* analogous to the *ſemen* in animals. From ἄνθος *a flower*.

Anthos, a Flower; likewiſe *Roſemary* ſo called.

Anthrax, a Carbuncle or Plague-ſore. This begins from a puſtule of the ſize of a muſtard-ſeed, ſometimes many break out together, which itch at firſt and grow red with violent heat and pain. Round about it there is a circle or burning halo of a large ſize, which induces a cruſty ulcer of a livid or black colour, as if burnt with a hot iron.

Anthropològia, any treatiſe concerning man. From ἄνθρωπος *a man*, and λογος a *diſcourſe*.

Anticachèctica, Remedies againſt the *Cachexy*.

Anticàrdium, the pit of the Stomach, from ἀντὶ *againſt*, and καρδία *the heart*.

Anticòlica, Remedies againſt the col c.

Antìdotum, an Antidòte, a medicine againſt poiſon. From ἀντὶ *againſt*, and δίδομαι *to give*.

Antidyſentèrica, Remedies againſt the bloody Flux. *Many other words are compounded with* anti *in the ſame manner, which need no farther explanation.*

Antimònium, Antimony. This is a metallic ſubſtance, heavy, ſolid, brittle, of a leaden colour, with long ſhining *Spicula* or needles. It melts in the fire, but is not ductile. Some of the moſt efficacious medicines are produced from this mineral.

Antipàthia, Antìpathy, an unaccountable averſion ſome have to certain perſons or things. From ἀντὶ and πάθος *affection*. This is ſometimes applied to inanimate bodies.

Antìthora, or *Anthora*, wholeſome Wolfsbane, from ἀντὶ and φθορὰ *Corruption*. The virtues are doubtful.

Antiſpaſmòdicum, an Antiſpaſmòdic, is a remedy againſt contractions, ſpaſms, and convulſions. From αντισπαω *to contract*.

Antìthenar, one of the muſcles that extend the thumb. From ἀντὶ *againſt*, and θέναρ *the palm of the hand*.

Antlia pneumatica, an Air-pump, a machine invented to draw the air out from any veſſel. The Elaſticity of the air is the foundation of this contrivance.

Antrum Maxìllæ ſuperiòris, the cavity of the upper Jaw. It is two inches in length, and above an inch high. This

cavity

cavity communicates with the *Foramina narium*, and is ſuppoſed to be the ſeat of the *Ozæna*. If the firſt upper grinder is drawn, it will let out the matter, which afterwards may be cleanſed by injections. If there is no communication, a hole may be bored in the ſocket into the *Antrum*.

Anus, the Fundament, the extreme part of the ſtrait gut.

Aorta ſive *Artèria magna*, the great Artery, which proceeds immediately from the left Ventricle of the heart.

Aparìne, Gooſe-graſs. It is ſaid to be aperient, but it not uſed.

Apàthia, Apathy, Stoiciſm, without paſſions, from α *priv.* and παθος *Affection*.

Apepſia, from α *priv.* and πέπτω *to cook*. Indigeſtion.

Aperièntia, Aperients, opening Medicines.

Apes, Bees. Their *honey* and wax are in uſe.

Apètalus, Apetalous. This is applied to flowers that want thoſe beautiful leaves which generally give them that denomination. From α *priv.* and πεταλον *a leaf*.

Apaèreſis, from αφαιρέω *to take away*, a part of ſurgery; it ſignifies properly to take away ſuperfluous things, as *Wens*; but is applied to the Amputation of the legs, arms, fingers, toes, &c.

Aphèlium, is the point of a Planet's orbit, in which he is at the greateſt diſtance from the Sun. From απο *from*, and ἥλιος *the Sun*.

Aphònia, from α *priv.* and φωνὴ *voice*, loſs of voice.

Aphrodìſus morbus, from Αφροδίτη *Venus*, the French pox.

Aphthæ, the Thruſh. Theſe are ſmall round ſuperficial ulcers occupying the mouth and fauces.

Apices, are the *ſummits* of the ſtamina or chieves of a flower. See *Antheræ*.

Apium, Smallage. The root is one of the five opening roots.

Aponeuròſis, is the tail or tendon of a muſcle.

Apòphlegmatizàntia, from απο *from*, and φλέγμα *Phlegm*, provokers of ſpittle.

Apòphyſis, from ἀποφυω *to grow out*, the proceſs or protuberance of a bone.

Apoplèxia, from ἀποπλήπτω *to ſtrike ſuddenly*, an Apoplexy, is a ſudden privation of all ſenſe and motion, the pulſe at the ſame time beating pretty ſtrongly.

Apoſtèma, an Impoſthume, Abſceſs, or collection of matter.

Apozèma, from αποζεω *to make hot*, Apozem, a decoction of ſeveral things put together.

Apparàtus, the medicines, inſtruments, &c. that are to be got ready before the performance of an operation.

Apyrèxia, from ἀ *priv.* and πυρὶασσω *to have a fever*, an intermiſſion in fevers.

Aquila alba, a name given by the chemiſts to *Mercurius dulcis*.

Aquilègia, Columbines, a herb not in uſe.

Aràbicum Gummi. Gum Arabic.

Arachnoìdes, from αραχνη *a ſpider*, and εἶδος *ſhape*, becauſe is is thought to reſemble a ſpider's web. This is an epithet given to the Capſula of the cryſtalline humour, and was thought to be a diſtinct covering; but it is nothing elſe but a continuation of the membrane of the vitreous humour.

Araneàrum Telæ, Spider's web. Inwardly they will cure an Ague, and outwarldly they ſtop the bleeding of ſmall wounds.

Arcànum, is a name given to medicines whoſe authors pretend to a ſecret manner of making and diſtributing them.

Arche, ἀρχὴ, from ἄραχω *to begin*, the time of the invaſion of a diſeaſe.

Archiater αρχίατρος, a chief Phyſician, from ἀρχὴ *chief*, and ἰατρος *phyſician*.

Ardor Ventrìculi, heat of the ſtomach, by ſome called *Soda*.

Ardor Urinæ, heat of urine. See *Dyſuria*.

Arèola Papillàris, the duſky circle that ſurrounds the nipple.

Argemon, from ἀργος *white*, is a little ulcer occupying the *circle of the Iris*, within which it is white, but without it is red.

Argentìna, Silver-weed or wild Tanſey. This has been celebrated for curing Agues, the Whites, the bloody Flux, and the overflowing of the menſes. The doſe of the juice is four ounces, of the bruiſed ſeed a dram.

Argèntum, Silver. This metal is well known; its chief uſe in medicine is to make the *lunar cauſtic*.

Argèntum vivum, Quickſilver.

Aridùra, an Atrophy or waſting of ſome particular part or member.

Ariſtolòchia, ἀριστιλοχία, from ἄριστος *the beſt*, and λοχος *pregnant*; not from λοχεια as ſome have ſuppoſed, whence they would have the *antepenultima* long. Birthwort. Of this there are three ſorts, the *long*, the *round*, and the *ſlender*. This has been ſuppoſed to be of peculiar

uſe

ase to cleanse the womb, to promote the menses, and to hasten delivery. The dose is from a scruple to a dram.

Arôma, ἄρωμα, Spice. *Arômata* Spices.

Aromàtica, Aromàtics, spicey compositions.

Arquàtus Morbus, the King's-evil.

Arsènicum, Arsnic. This is either *white*, *yellow*, or *red*, all which have *Cobalt* for their basis. It consists of an acid salt, and a metallic substance, with a small quantity of sulphur. It is highly volatile, for if a piece of it is put into a crucible over the fire, it readily resolves and flies off in white smoak. Some have endeavoured to correct it by burning spirit of wine over it ten times, in order to cure intermitting fevers; but such medicines are best entirely omitted.

Artemìsia, Mugwort, *a herb*.

Artèria, an Artery. This is a strong elastic conical canal, which carries the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. It has three coats; the *external*, which is *vascular*; the second, *muscular*; and the third *nervous*; to which *Ruisch* adds a fourth, which he terms *cellular*. All the *arteries* take their beginning from two principal trunks; of which one proceeds from the right ventricle of the heart, and is distributed in the Lungs; and the other, called the *Aorta*, comes from the left ventricle, and sends blood to every part, not excepting the heart and lungs.

Arteriotòmia, from ἀρτηρία and τέμνω *to cut*, to open an artery. This is sometimes performed in the temples.

Athanìta, Sow-bread. The root has been given as a purgative, but the use of it is not safe, for it inflames the *Fauces* and the *intestinal Canal*.

Arthrìtica, medicines for the *Gout*, the *flying Gout*, and the *Rheumatism*.

Arthrìtis, from ἄρθρον *a Joint*, the Gout, is a fixed pain in one of the joints. When it effects the foot it is the true Gout called *Podàgra*.

Arthrìtis vaga, the flying Gout, is a pain with swelling, first in one joint, then in another.

Arthròdia, from ἄρθρόω *to articulate*, the articulation of the bones It is otherwise called *Arthròsis* and *Articulàtio*.

Arum, Cuckow-pint, *a plant*.

Arytænoìdes, from ἀρυταίνα, *a kind of cup*, and εἶδος *shape*. These are two Cartilages at the upper part of the *Larynx*, which jo ned together resemble the figure of an *Ewer*.

Arytænidaèus, is a pair of muscles belonging to the cartilages of the *Larynx*: It has its head in one of the Arytenoìde Cartilages, and its tail in the other, and serves to shut the *Rima* or chink.

Asa Foètida, the same in *English*.

Asarum, Ἄσαρον, Asarabàcca.

Ascàrides, are small round worms generally lodging in the strait gut, which create a tickling, sensation, and uneasiness.

Ascìtes, from Ἀσκός *a bottle*, is a dropsy wherein water is collected in the belly, and causes it to swell.

Aspàragus, corruptly called *Sparrow-grass*. It gives a strong smell to the urine soon after eating, and is therefore accounted diuretic, but is not to be depended upon for any medicinal purpose.

Aspera artèria, the Wind-pipe. This is a cartilaginous canal that reaches from the *Fauces* to the fourth vertebra of the back, where it is divided into two parts called *Bronchia*, which are distributed throughout the lungs, and serve for respiration.

Asphàltus, Jew's-pitch, a bitumen from the lake *Asphaltìtes* in *Judea*; it is never to be had genuine.

Asphỳxia, from α *priv.* and σφύζω *to beat*, a cessation of the pulse. It is sometimes taken for the highest degree of swooning, when the person seems quite dead.

Assàtio, a roasting. This is sometimes applied to the toasting of *Nutmegs* or *Rhubarb*.

Asterismus, an Asterism or Constellation. The fixed stars referred to various figures, are thus called, and were invented to distinguish them more readily.

Asthma convalsìvum, a convulsive Asthma. It is a frequent, impeded, laborious and wheezing respiration attended with anxiety.

Asthma humorâle, a pituitous or moist Asthma, besides what is above, is attended with a cough and a rejection of viscid phlegm, which is troublesome in the day as well as the night.

Astràgalus, is the principal bone of the *Tarsus*, having six sides. It is covered with a cartilage, and its head is received into a *Sinus* at the lower end of the *Tibia*, and its hollow receives the small protuberance of that bone.

Astringèntia, astringents or binding medicines.

Atàxia, Ataxy, Irregularity, Confusion.

Athanor, a chemical furnace formerly employed to obtain the philosopher's stone. It is now used in tedious processes.

Atherôma,

Atheròma, from Αθηρα *Pap*, an encyſted tumor which contains a matter like thin paſte.

Atlas, is the firſt *vertebra* of the neck ſuſtaining the head.

Atònia, is a weakneſs of the tone of the nervous and muſculous parts.

Atriplex fœtida, ſtinking Orrach. It is looked upon as a great Antihyſteric, and the very ſmell of it is ſaid to be good in hyſteric fits. It is beſt taken in the manner of tea.

Atròphia, Atrophy, from *α priv.* and τρέφω *to nouriſh*, a falling away of the whole body.

Attenuántia, Attenuants, ſuch medicines as reſolve and thin vicid humours.

Attònitus Morbus, the ſame as the *Apoplexy*.

Attràctio, Attraction, is that force whereby two bodies mutually tend to each other. This is very great in the contact of the particles, and ſuddenly decreaſes, inſomuch that it will not act at a ſmall diſtance, but changes into a repelling force, by which particles mutually fly each other.

Avèna, Oats. Gruel made of *Oat-meal* has a ſoft mucilaginous quality, and is uſeful in all diſeaſes attended with an acrimony of the humours.

Aurántia Mala, Oranges.

Auricula Judæ, Jews-ear, a *fungus* growing on an Elder-tree. The internal uſe is dangerous.

Auricula Muris, Mouſe-ear. The uſe of this is laid aſide.

Auripigmèntum, Orpiment. This conſiſts of common ſulphur and mercurial particles, which ſome call arſenical. It was thought to be a ſtrong poiſon, but upon trial it will not kill a dog.

Aurum, Gold, the virtues of this metal have been highly extolled, but upon no good foundation.

Auris, the Ear. It is divided in *three cavities*; the external contains the *Meatus auditorius*; the middle, the *Tympanum*; and the internal the *Labyrinth*.

Auſtèrus, auſtere, a rough aſtringent taſte.

Autòpſia, Autopſy, from αυτὸς *ones-ſelf*, and ὄψις *ſight*, the ſame as ocular demonſtration.

Axilla, the Arm-pit, the cavity under the arm.

Axillàres venæ et arteriæ, Axillary Veins and Arteries, are thoſe which come from the top of the trunk of the *Vena cava* and *great Artery*, over the heart to the *Arm-pits*.

Axìoma, Axiom, is a ſelf-evident propoſition.

Axis, is the *third Vertebra* of the neck.

Axùngia, the Fat of Animals. *Hog's-lard*, *Mutton-ſuet*, and the *Fat of a Viper*, are all now ordered to be kept in the ſhops.

Azygòs, from *α priv.* and ζύγος *a yoke*, a vein without a fellow. It is compoſed of the *intercoſtal*, *phrenic*, and *bronchial veins*, and enters the *deſcending Cava* near the *Auricle*.

B.

Bacca, a Berry, contains naked ſeeds in the midſt of a ſucculent pulp.

Bàlanus, an Acorn, or *Glans Penis*.

Balaùſtia, Balauſtines, are the flowers of a wild Pomegranate-tree. They are aſtringents, and may be uſeful in looſeneſſes, and the laxity of the gums. The *doſe* is a dram in powder, half an ounce in infuſion.

Balbùtics, Stammering.

Bàlneum mariæ, a Water-bath uſed in diſtillation.

Balſamìta, Coſtmary, a herb of the mint kind, but now out of uſe.

Balsàmum Braſiliènſe ſive Capaìba, Balſam of Capivi.

Bàlſamum Giliadènſe, Balm of Gilead. The *doſe* is from ſix drops to half a dram.

Bàlſamum Peruvianum, Balſam of Peru.

Bàlſamum Tolutànum, Balſam of Tolu.

Bardàna, Burdock.

Baryecòìa, from βαρὺ *heavy*, and ἀκέω *to hear*, hardneſs of hearing,

Baròmetrum, Barometer, from βάρος a *weight*, and μέτρος *a meaſure*, an inſtrument to meaſure the weight of the air.

Basìlica Vena, a vein in the arm.

Basìlicum, an ointment ſo called.

Bàſio Gloſſum, from βάσις *the bottom*, and γλῶσσα *the tongue*, a pair of muſcles that depreſs the tongue. But *Winſlow* includes them under the general name of *Hyo-gloſſum*.

Baſis is the upper part of the heart oppoſite the point.

Bdèllium, is a gummy roſinous juice, concreted into glebes of various forms and magnitude. The external appearance is much like *Myrrh*. It is good in diſorders of the breaſt, and to promote mine. The *doſe* is half a dram. Outwardly it ſoftens, reſolves, and ripens Tumors.

Becabùnga, Brook-lime. This herb temperates acrimony, and is good in the

bot

hot Scurvy. It may be either eaten as ſallad, or four ounces of the juice may be taken as a doſe.

Bèchica, Bechies, from *βήξ a cough*, Medicines proper for a cough and to promote expectoration.

Bellis major et minor, the Ox-eye and common daiſy. They are vulnerary, detergent, emollient, and attenuant. The decoction of the leaves of the Ox-eye before the flowers appear, is a great diuretic and vulnerary, and commended in a purulent ſpitting. The *doſe* of the juice is four ounces.

Benzòinum or *Aſa dulcis*, Benjamin, a concrete roſinous juice.

Bèrberis, the Barberry-buſh. The berries are cooling and aſtringent. They reſtrain the effervescence of the humours, mitigate bilious fluxes, ſtrengthen the ſtomach, excite the appetite, abate the acrimony of the humours, and thicken the diſſolved fluids. The *doſe* of the expreſſed juice is an ounce.

Beribèrii, a kind of a Palſey or *Tremor* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. It depraves the motion of the hands and feet, and makes them tremble, and ſometimes the whole body.

Beta, Beets, a garden herb. The juice of the root promotes ſneezing, but is not ſafe.

Betònica, Betony, an herb.

Bètula, the Birch-tree. Before the appearance of the leaves or buds, a liquor may be gained by wounding the bark of this tree, which promotes urine, cleanſes the kidneys, and is good againſt the Scurvy. It opens obſtructions of the Viſcera, and is proper in the jaundice. After this liquor has undergone a gentle fermentation it is called *Birch-wine*; a glaſs or two of which may be drank in a morning faſting. Some drink a bottle of it in the beginning of a Conſumption.

Bèzoar, a calculous concretion in the ſtomachs of certain animals of the goat kind. It has been looked upon as a great antidote againſt poiſon, but has no more real vertues than prepared Oiſterſhells.

Bèzoar mineràle, mineral Bezoar; a preparation of Antimony differing little from the *Calx*.

Biceps Mùſculus, a muſcle with two heads. There are two ſo called, the one bends the *Cubit*, and the other the *Tibia*. There is likewiſe the *Biceps externus humeri*, which has likewiſe the name of *Gemellus*.

Bilis, the Gall, is a reſino-ſulphureous humour, or *animal ſoap*, of a yellow colour, a bitter taſte, diluted with ſerum, ſecreted in the liver, ſerving for the diſſolution of aliments and the ſecretion of the chyle. It is of an alkaline nature, when dried is inflammable, and will diſſolve in ſpirit of wine or water. It is of two ſorts, the *hepatic* and the *cyſtic*; the former is brought by biliferous ducts every where diſperſed in the liver to the *Cholodòchus*, and ſo to the *Duodènum*. It is more fluid than the *cyſtic*, which is thicker, of a deeper colour, and a bitterer taſte. This laſt is a kind of purgative and natural clyſter.

Bilis atra, black Bile. When the gall turns black, it ſometimes taſtes as ſour as vinegar, and ſometimes like corrupted blood. It is very corroſive.

Biſmùthum, Biſmuth, is a ſemi-metal like the Regulus of Antimony or Zinc. It will diſſolve in ſpirit of nitre.

Biſtòrta, Biſtort, a *Plant*.

Bitùmen, a bituminous juice, is a mineral ſubſtance which is inflammable, and will mix with oil. Thus *Naptha* or *Petroleum*, *Piſſaſphaltum* or mineral pitch, and *Barbadoes Tar* are *liquid Bitumens*. The *ſolid Bitumens* are *Bitumen Judaicum* or Jew's-pitch, *Ambergreaſe*, *Amber*, *Agate*, and *Carbo foſſilis* or pit-coal.

Bolus, Bole, is a heavy, fat, ſtyptic earth.

Bolus Armèna, Bole Armenic, is now very rarely to be had; inſtead of which is uſed *Bolus Gallica*, French Bole. It is abſorbent and good againſt a looſeneſs. The *doſe* is half a dram.

Bonus Henrìcus, Engliſh Mercury, a *plant*. In ſome parts of *England*, it is eaten like *ſpinage*.

Boràgo, Borrage. It diſſolves groſs humours, and as it abounds with a nitrous ſalt, is good in all inflammatory fevers, as well as all diſeaſes wherein the humours are not ſufficiently fluid. The juice of the leaves is taken from two to ſix ounces. The flowers are one of the cordial flowers.

Borax, a mineral ſalt.

Borbor'ygmus, from *βορβορύζω to make a noiſe*, a grumbling of the guts.

Botànica, Botany, from *βοτάνη a herb*, the art of deſcribing and enumerating the virtues of plants.

Botrys, Jeruſalem Oak. This herb is greatly commended in pituitous diſorders of the breaſt, in ſhortneſs of breath, and the moiſt aſthma. It is ſaid to heal Ulcers of the lungs. A *dram* of the dried leaves is a *doſe*, or it may be drank as tea.

Bràſica

Bràssica capitàta alba, white Cabbage.
Bràssica capitàta rubra, red Cabbage.
Bràssica rubra vulgàris, red Coleworts.
Bràssica alba vulgàris, white or green Coleworts.
Bràssica alba crispa, Savoy Cabbages.
Bràssica Cauli-flora, Collyflowers. These are of more use in the kitchen than in the shops; and though some have applied them to medicinal uses, they may very well be spared.
Brachiàlis or *Brachiaèus extèrnus*, a muscle, serving to extend the arm, from *Brachium* an arm.
Brachiàlis or *Brachiaèus intèrnus*, a muscle which serves to bend the arm.
Bradypèpsia, from βραδύ *slow*, and πέπτω *to cook*, slow digestion.
Bregma or *Parietália Ossa*, the parietal bones which compose the superior and lateral parts of the skull. They join to the *Os Frontis* by the *coronal Suture*, to each other on the crown of the head by the *sagittal Suture*, to the bone of the *Occiput* by the *lambdoidal*, and to the bones of the Temples by the *squamous Suture*.
Brònchia, the Ramifications of the *Aspera Arteria* or Wind-pipe.
Bronchocèle, from βρόγχος *the middle part of the Wind-pipe*, and κήλη *a swelling*, a tumour or wen on the fore part of the neck.
Bronchotòmia, from βρόγχος and τεμνω *to cut*, Bronchòtomy. The operation of cutting the Wind-pipe.
Bryònia alba, white Briony. The root of this has been accounted a good purge in the dropsy, hysteric passion, the asthma, epilepsy, vertigo, palsey, gout, madness, and chronic diseases, particularly in the moist asthma, dropsy of the breast and womb. The *dose* of the root in powder is from a scruple to a dram; of the juice from a dram to half an ounce in broth. Mad people, after sufficient bleeding, may take a dram every third or fourth day till they are well. An Extract made with wine is safest, the *dose* of which is from a scruple to a dram. The root held in the hand has been known to loosen the belly.
Bubo, from βουβών *the groin*, a venereal or pestilential boil in the groin.
Bubonocèle, from βουβών and κήλη *a swelling*, a rupture in the groin.
Buccinàtor, a muscle in the cheek, which serves to draw the lips lengthwise, and to widen the mouth.
Bufo, a Toad. A Woman, says *Solinander*, whose husband had a dropsy, being tired of the expence he put her to, was desirous of dispatching him out of the world; therefore she burnt a Toad to powder in an earthern pot, and gave him some with his drink, which proved very diuretic. She thinking he had not had enough, repeats the dose to make sure work, which carried off the water and he recovered. Others cutting off the head, and taking out the guts, dry them in the shade. The *dose* of the powder is from half a scruple to half a dram, as a diuretic.
Buglòssum, Garden Bugloss, from βοῦς *an ox*, and γλῶσσα *a tongue*, because the leaves resemble an ox's tongue. It has much the same virtues as *Borrage*.
Bùgula, Bugle or middle Consound. It is an astringent vulnerary, and reckoned good in *hœmorrhages*, the *bloody flux*, and the *whites*. The expressed juice is given from four to six ounces; or a handful of the leaves in infusion or decoction.
Bùlimus, from βοῦς *an ox*, and λιμος *hunger*, insatiable hunger, a canine appetite.
Bursa Pastòris, Shepherds-purse. This is vulnerary, astringent, and cooling, and is recommended in all hœmorrhages and fluxes by *Ray*. A bit of cotton dipped in the juice and put into the nostrils, stops bleeding at the nose.
Buxus, the Box-tree. Some prefer the decoction of the wood in venereal cases, to *Guaiacum*. A dram of the leaves will purge, but we have more agreeable *Cathartics*. The *dose* of the wood in decoction is from half an ounce to an ounce.

C.

Cachèxia, from κακὸς *evil*, and ἕξις *habit*, a Cachexy. It is a bad and subtumid habit of body with a discoloured face and skin, with weakness, listlessness, and shortness of breath.
Cacochymia, from κακὸς *evil*, and χυμὸς *juice*, a depravation of the fluids of the body, or when it abounds with bad humours.
Càdmia, this term has been used for *Lapis Calaminaris*, as well as for tutty.
Cæsàreus Partus, Cæsàrean birth, is the cutting open the womb after the death of the mother, to save the life of the child.
Calaminàris Lapis, Càlamine stone.
Calamìntha, Field Calamint, *Calamintha montana*

montana, common Calamint. These incide viscid humours, excite the appetite, help digestion, promote urine and the menses, and are useful in diseases of the breast. They are to be used as tea.

Càlamus aromàticus, Sweet-scented Flag.

Càlamus Scriptòrius, is a cavity between the process of the brain called *Nates* and *Testes*, and is the *fourth ventricle*.

Calcinàtio, Calcinàtion, is the reduction of hard bodies into powder, or to a substance that will readily powder, by the *action of fire*. This may likewise be done with *acid spirits*.

Calcinàtio philosòphica, Philosòphic calcination, is to hang horns, bones or hoofs over boiling water for some hours, till they have lost their mucilage, and may be reduced into powder.

Càlculus, the Stone, is a hard concretion generated in various parts of the body, as the *kidneys, bladder, gall-bladder*, &c.

Calèndula, Garden Marigold. It is said to open obstructions of the liver, spleen, and womb, to cure the jaundice, and to promote the Menses. The juice of the whole plant is given from an ounce to four ounces; the extract, from a dram to two drams.

Calx viva, quick lime. This is made by the calcination of certain stones and shells. Of the latter the best Lime-water is made for medicinal purposes.

Calentùra, Càlenture, is a disease which sailors are subject to in hot climates; it consists in a *depraved imagination*, for they take the sea to be *green fields*, and would jump over-board if not prevented. The pulse is weak, slow, and equal, without a fever or excessive heat.

Calyx in *Botany*, is that part of a flower which sustains or involves the rest.

Callus, is a hardness of the skin without sense arising from hard labour. It is likewise the substance that unites a broken bone.

Calòmelas, Càlomel, Mercurius dulcis.

Calva, the skull, Scalp, or top of the head.

Calvìtium and *Calvìties*, Baldness.

Calyptra, a Cap, from καλύπτω *to hide*, It is the thin membranous covering of flower, and is put on the parts of fructification, as in *mosses*.

Campechènse Lignum, Logwood.

Càmphora, Càmphire, a rosin.

Càmera obscùra, is an optic machine, wherein the light passing through a convex glass into a dark room, objects opposite to the glass in the day-time are represented inverted, on a white wall, paper, or cloth. The focus of the glass will be best to be about four or five feet, and the white cloth should be placed opposite to the glass, at a little more than the distance of the focus. Then objects at the distance of 55 feet will be represented distinctly on the cloth.

Canalìculus arteriòsus, is the vessel between the *great artery* and the *pulmonary artery* in a *fœtus*, which is obliterated in adults.

Canàlis Alimentòrum, the alimèntary Canal. This reaches from the *Fauces* to the *Anus*, and includes the *Oesophagus, stomach*, and all the *intestines*.

Cancer, a disease so called from turgid veins resembling the feet of a crab.

Cancròrum Chelæ, the black tips of Crabs-claws.

Cancròrum Occuli, Crabs-eyes. These are hard concretions on each side of the stomach, towards the head of a Crawfish. They absorb acids and are given to half a dram.

Canèlla alba, a Bark.

Cànnabis, Hemp, the *seed*. It is good in coughs, heat of urine, and the jaundice. The *dose* in substance is a dram: in infusions or emulsions half an ounce.

Canthràrides, Spanish Flies.

Canthus, κανθὸς, either angle of the eye. That next the nose is *Canthus major*, or the greater angle.

Capillària vasa, Capillary Vessels, so called because they are as fine as a hair.

Capillàris Herba, a capillary Herb. These have no main stalk or stem, but their leaves rise immediately from the root upon pedicles, and produce their seed on the back of the leaves.

Càpparis, the Caper-bush. The bark of the root is accounted very good in obstructions of the liver, spleen, pancreas and womb, as well as the hypochondriac disorders. The *dose* in powder is a dram; decocted in water or wine, an ounce.

Caprifòlium, Wood-bind, or Honey-suckle. Its virtues are doubtful.

Càpsicum, Guinea Pepper. See *Piper Indicum*.

Càpsula Cordis, the same as *Pericàrdium*, a pouch which contains the heart.

Càpsulæ Atrabiliáriæ, are the same as *Renes succenturiati*, which see.

Càpsula commùnis, is a membrane arising from the *Peritonaèum*, and inclosing both the *Vena Porta* and *Porus biliàris*.

Càpsulæ seminàles, the same as *Vesìculæ seminàles*.

Caput vel Rostrum Gallinaginis, a kind of caruncle

caruncle at the extremities or apertures of the *Veſiculæ ſeminales*.

Caput Mòrtuum, is what remains after the diſtillation, particularly of minerals, and eſpecially of Vitriol.

Caràmna, this is a roſin brought from *New Spain*, but is not uſed.

Carbùnculus, a Carbuncle. See *Anthrax*.

Carcinòma, the ſame as *Cancer*.

Cardamòmum, Cardamoms.

Cardìaca, Cordials.

Cardìaca, Motherwort. This is ſaid to be good in a palpitation of the heart, obſtructions of the Viſcera, and hyſteric diſeaſes. The *doſe* of the leaves in powder is a dram.

Cardiàlgia, a violent pain in either orifice of the ſtomach.

Càrduus benedìctus, bleſſed Thiſtle.

Càries, Foulneſs of the Bones.

Caricæ, dried Figs.

Carlìna, Carline Thiſtle, not uſed.

Carmìnàntia vel Carminativa, Càrminatives.

Caròtides Arteriæ, the caròtid Arteries, riſe from the *Aorta* a little above the heart, and aſcend on each ſide of the *Aſpera Arteria*, towards the head.

Carpobàlſamum, the fruit of the Balſam-tree, out of uſe.

Càrthamus, Baſtard Saffron. An ounce of the ſeeds given in an emulſion will purge.

Carpus, the Wriſt, conſiſts of eight little bones, and connects the Cubit to the hand.

Cartilàgo, a Càrtilage. This is a ſmooth ſolid body, drier and harder than a ligament, but ſofter than a bone. It is ſmooth and elaſtic, covering the heads and ſockets of the bones, of the joints, rendering their motion eaſy.

Carui, Caraway. The ſeeds are in uſe.

Cartilàgo enſiformis, the extremity of the *Sternum*, near the ſtomach.

Carùncula lachrymàlis, or *Glàndula lachrymàlis*, is ſeated in the greater corner of the eye, from whence proceed two or three ſmall ducts, which ſerve to moiſten the globe of the eye. There are likewiſe two ſmall perforations called *Punctа Lachrymalia*, which open and diſcharge the ſuperfluous moiſture into the noſe, through a large *excretory* tube.

Carùnculæ Myrtiformes, Theſe lie near the entrance of the *Vagìna*, and are ſuppoſed to proceed from the rupture of the *Hymen*.

Carùnculæ papillàres. Theſe are ſmall corpuſcles in the *Pelvis* of the kidneys, about twelve in number, which are only a bundle or collection of little urinary pipes.

Carus, a ſleepy diſeaſe, in which the patient cannot be waked, or immediately falls aſleep again.

Caryoph'ylla aromàtica, Cloves.

Caryoph'ylla rubra, Clove July-flowers.

Caſcarìlla, this was formerly called *grey Peruvian Bark*. It is the ſame as *Cortex Eleuthèriæ*.

Càſſia Fiſtulàris, Caſſia Fiſtula, or the Pudding-pipe tree.

Caſſia Lìgnea, a Bark. It is an inferior kind of Cinnamon, but ſlimy when chewed.

Caſtòreum, Caſtor, the inguinal glands of a Beaver.

Casùmunar, a tuberous root. It ſtrengthens the nerves, refreſhes the ſpirits, and is a good ſtomachic. The *doſe* is from half a ſcruple to half a dram.

Catalèpſis, from *καταλαμβανω to ſeize*, a Catalepſy. It is a ſudden abolition of all the ſenſes and voluntary motions, and the body continues in the ſame poſture it was in at the attack of the diſeaſe.

Catamènia, from *κατά* and *μην a month*, the ſame as *Menſes*.

Catàphora, the ſame as *Coma*.

Cataplàſma, a Poultice.

Cataràcta, is a want of tranſparency of the chryſtalline humour, whereby the ſight is diminiſhed or loſt.

Catàrrhus, a Catarrh, a flux of humours from the glandulous coats of the *fauces*, *mouth*, *noſtrils*, and *bronchia*.

Catàrrhus ſuffocatìvus, a ſuffocating Catarrh. This is a kind of palſey affecting the nerves which ſerve for reſpiration. It comes on unawares, with great anxiety and wheezing; the face is ſwelled and looks red.

Càtechu, ſive Terra Japònica, Japan earth.

Cathærètica, milder Cauſtics.

Cathàrtica, purging medicines.

Càtheter, a ſilver inſtrument to draw off urine out of the bladder.

Cathòlicum, a univerſal medicine.

Càtochus, the ſame as *Catalepſis*.

Cauda equìna, Horſe tail. This is aſtringent, and ſaid to be good in all hæmorrhages and fluxes. The *doſe* of the herb or root in powder is a dram.

Caulis, the ſtalk of a herb.

Caùſtica, Cauſtics, are ſuch things as burn the ſkin and fleſh to a hard cruſt or eſchar.

Cauſus, a burning Fever. It is attended with a burning heat over the whole body,

body, an unquenchable thirſt, and a dry, chapped, black tongue.

Cautèrium, a Cautery, is either *actual*, as a hot iron, gold, or ſilver; or *potential*, as cauſtic medicines.

Centaùrium majus et minus, Centaury the greater and the leſs.

Centinòdium, Knot-graſs. This is an aſtringent, and cried up for its efficacy in all hœmorrhages and fluxes. The *doſe* of the juice is two or three ounces.

Centrum Gravitàtis, the centre of gravity, is that point of a body about which all parts of the body, however placed, are in *Æquilibrium*.

Cepa, Onions. Theſe are frequently eaten raw, and agree well enough with cold ſtomachs, and by their diuretic qualities are ſerviceable in the gravel. They enter into *ſuppurating Cataplaſms*.

Cephalaèa, from κεφαλη *the head*, and ἄγω *to labour*, a violent and obſtinate Head-ach.

Cephalàlgia, a Pain in the Head.

Cephàlica. Cephàlics, medicines proper for the head and nerves.

Cera flava, yellow Bees-wax.

Cera alba, white Bees-wax.

Cèraſus, a Cherry-tree. The fruit is cooling, and quenches thirſt.

Cerato gloſſum, from κέρας *a horn*, and γλῶσσα *a tongue*. This pair of muſcles proceeds from the ſuperior part of the *Os Hyoìdes* laterally, and draws the tongue into the mouth.

Ceràtum, a Cerate, an external medicine thicker than an ointment, and ſofter than a plaſter.

Cerebèllum, is part of the brain, and is ſeated in the lower part of the ſkull, under the poſterior lobes of the brain, and the ſecond proceſs of the *Dura Mater*. It is compoſed of a cortical and medullary ſubſtance.

Cèrebrum, is that part of the brain which poſſeſſes the upper and fore part of the ſkull. It is ſeparated from the *Cerebellum* by the ſecond proceſs of the *Dura Mater*. Its upper part is divided into four lobes, two *anterior*, and two *poſterior*, which laſt are much the largeſt.

Cerevíſia, ſive Cervìſia, medicàta, a Diet-drink.

Cervix, the back part of the neck.

Cerùmina, Ear-wax.

Cerùſſa, Cerus or white Lead.

Cèteroch, Spleen-wort. It is ſaid to be pectoral, aperient, and to open obſtructions of the *Viſcera*. It may be drank as tea.

Chærefòlium, Chervil. This is diuretic, opens obſtructions of the Viſcera, and reſolves grumous blood. *Geoffroy* affirms it is a *ſpecific for the Dropſy*, and if this will not cure it nothing elſe will. The *doſe* of the juice is three ounces every third or fourth hour.

Chalybs, Steel.

Chamæcìſſus, Ground-ivy. See *Hedera terreſtris*.

Chamaèdrus, Germander, or Ground-oak.

Chamæmèlum, Camomile.

Chamaèpitys, Ground-pine. This is aperient, vulnerary, cephalic, and nervine. It is good in the Palſy, and greatly eſteemed againſt the Gout. It may be drank as tea, or a dram of the powder may be taken in wine or whey.

Cheiri, Wall-flower. A Conſerve of theſe flowers is recommended in Catarrhs, pains of the head, ſuppreſſion of the menſes, and the jaundice.

Chelidònium majus, Celandine. Some ſay the powder of the root given from half a dram to a dram is diuretic, aperient, and ſudorific; and that it cures the *Cachexy*, *dropſy*, and *jaundice*. Others affirm, the internal uſe is not ſafe. The juice dropping from the broken ſtalk, with a little breaſt-milk, is good for ulcers or films in the eyes. The extract is proper in the ſame caſes, if the ſize of a pin's head is put in at a time.

Chelidònium minus, Pile-wort. This is ſaid to be antiſcorbutic and good againſt the piles. It may be eaten as a ſallad.

Chèmia, Chemiſtry, as applied to medicine, is the art of ſeparating the uſeful parts of bodies from the groſs and leſs uſeful.

China, China-root. It diſſolves thick groſs humours, and carries off acrid ſalts by ſweat and urine. The *doſe* in ſubſtance is from half a dram to a dram and a half; in decoction, from a dram to an ounce.

Chìragra, the Gout in the hands.

Chirùrgia, Surgery, is that branch of medicine that removes diſeaſes by manual operations, aſſiſted with inſtruments and topical remedies.

Chirùrgus, a Surgeon, is one ſkilled in the art of ſurgery.

Chloròſis, from χλωριζω *to be green*, the Green-ſickneſs. It is the cachexy of virgins, attended with heavineſs of body, a tenſive laſſitude of the legs and feet, difficulty of breathing, palpitation of the heart, pain of the head, ſuppreſſion of the menſes, a diſcoloured face, dark circles under the eyes, and a longing for coals, chalk, &c.

Cholagòga,

Cholagòga, Cholagògues, medicines which evacuate the bile.

Cholèdochus, the bìliary Duct, which is made up of the union of *Porus biliàrius* and the *cyſtic duct*, diſcharging the bile into the *Duodènum*.

Chòlera Morbus, a Vomiting and Looſeneſs. This happens when the *periſtalic* motion of the guts is partly inverted, from a moſt ſharp cauſtic matter of various kinds, irritating them to a convulſive contraction, attended with a very plentiful evacuation of a *bilious Subùrra*, upwards and downwards.

Chondroſy dèſmos, from χονδρος *a cartilage*, and συνδεσμος *a ligament*, a cartilaginous Ligament.

Chòrea Sancti Viti, St. Vitus's Dance, is attended with vague and violent ſpaſmodic motions, in which all parts of the body are agitated involuntarily, with various antic poſtures and ridiculous geſticulations.

Chòrion, the external membrane that contains the reſt, the waters and the *fœtus* in the womb.

Chrònicus Morbus, a chronic diſeaſe is one of long duration, as the *Dropſy*, *Aſthma*, &c.

Chylus, Chyle, is a milky liquor or natural emulſion, which is inſipid, conſiſting of oleous and mucilaginous parts, extracted from the diſſolved aliments.

Cicatrisàntia, ſuch things as heal wounds after they are filled up with good fleſh.

Cicàtrix, is the mark or ſcar that remains after the healing of a wound.

Cicer rubrum, red Chicles or vetches, ſaid to be diuretic, but now out of uſe.

Cichòreum, wild Succory. This attenuates groſs humours, and renders them fluid, reſtores all the ſecretions, and temperates the heat of the Viſcera, ariſing from the ſtagnation of ſharp humours therein; for it opens incipient obſtructions. Eaten as a ſallad, it will cure obſtinate agues. A dram of the dried leaves is a *doſe*, and three ounces of the juice.

Cicùta, Hemlock. Some look upon this as a dangerous poiſon, and others a ſalutary medicine in a proper doſe; but it is beſt to abſtain both from the inward and outward uſe of it.

Cilia are two ſmall ſoft cartilages on the edges of the eye-lids.

Cìneres Rùſſici, Ruſſian Pot-aſhes.

Cinnàbaris natìva, native Cinnabar, a ponderous mineral of a red colour, compoſed of ſulphur and mercury. Some prefer this to the factitious, but without reaſon.

Cinnamòmum, Cìnnamon, an aromatic bark.

Circulàtio chèmica, Circulation in Chemiſtry is when one body called a *Blind Head*, is inverted into another, in which there is matter to be digeſted by heat. What the heat raiſes is collected in the upper part of the receiver, becauſe it cannot fly away, and then falls down again.

Circocèle, from κιρσος *a Varix*, and κηλη *a Tumour*, is a varicous ſwelling of the veſſels going to the *Teſtes*.

Cìtrea Malus, the Citron-tree. It bears a fruit akin to Lemons, but the juice is not quite ſo acid.

Citrùllus, Citruls. The ſeed is one of the four greater cold ſeeds.

Clarificàtio, is the manner of rendering juices and decoctions more fine and clear, which is done by filtration, ſubſidence, fermentation, or by the addition of the white of an egg or milk. A few grains of Alum will carry down the oily parts of diſtilled waters.

Clavìculæ, the channel or Collar Bones. They are ſeated at the baſis of the neck, above the breaſt; one on each ſide.

Clavus, a Nail or Button. It ſignifies alſo a corn on the feet.

Clavus hyſtèricus, is a circumſcribed pain in the head, as if a nail were driven into it. It attends the hyſteric paſſion.

Clitoris, or *Penis muliebris*, is a ſmall ſpongy body, ſeated in the upper part of the *Rima* of the female *Pudenda*, the greateſt part of which is concealed under the ſkin or prepuce. It is analogous to the *Penis* in men.

Clyſter ſive Enema, a Clyſter or Glyſter.

Coaleſcèntia, Coalèſcence, is the union of ſolid parts that were before ſeparated.

Cobàltum, Cobalt, is a foſſile body, hard, heavy, almoſt black like *Antimony*, or ſome of the *Pyrìtes*. It has a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell when thrown on the fire. The ſeveral kinds of Arſnic are made of this mineral.

Coccinèlla, Cochineal. Theſe inſects are ſaid to be cordial and alexipharmac. The *doſe* is from ſix grains to half a dram.

Cochleàre, a Spoon or Spoonful. A *large ſpoonful* contains half an ounce, a *ſmall ſpoonful*, a dram.

Cochleària Hortenſis, Garden Scurvy-graſs.

Cœlìaca arteria, the Cœliac Artery, ariſes from the *Aorta*, and is divided into ſeveral branches, which are beſtowed on the

the Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, Stomach, Omentum, and Duodenum.

Cœliaca Pàſſio, ſive Affèctio, is a kind of *Diarrhœa*, wherein the aliment comes away little altered.

Còffe, Coffee. This is frequently taken with a deſign to prevent ſleepineſs.

Cohobàtio, is the returning a diſtilled liquor on what it was drawn from, or on freſh ingredients of the ſame kind.

Coindicàntia, Coindicants, are ſigns which, conſidered with other ſigns, favour the Indication.

Còlica, the Cholic, properly ſo called, is a pain in the *Colon*, attended with coſtiveneſs.

Còlica biliòſa, a bilious Colic, is attended with a *Cardialgia*, a hoarſe voice, a loathing of victuals, a vomiting of porraceous bile, hiccuping, a feveriſh heat, reſtleſſneſs, intenſe thirſt, a bitter taſte in the mouth, little reddiſh urine, and ſometimes turns to a *bilious Diarrhœa*.

Còlica à calculo felleo, the Colic from a ſtone in the Gall-bladder. When ſtones in the Gall-bladder prevent the excretion of the bile, the ducts which are very ſenſible are diſtended; hence by conſent there is not only a moſt acute pain in the *Abdomen*, chiefly in the right *Hypochòndrium*, but ſuch a ſtraitneſs and difficulty of breathing as ſeems to threaten ſuffocation. The body is bound at the ſame time, with coldneſs of the extremities. But if the ſtone attempts to paſs through the *Ductus choledochus*, there is a fixed intolerable pain in that region, and a moſt troubleſome reaching to vomit, with a yellow colour of the ſkin, laſſitude and coſtiveneſs. When the ſtones come away, all the ſymptoms ceaſe.

Colica calculòſa, the Stone Colic. This is a dull heavy pain in one of the *Urèters* when a ſmall ſtone ſtops there in its paſſage from the kidneys to the bladder.

Colica convulsìva et ſpaſmòdica, the convulſive and ſpaſmodic Colic. It is known by a compreſſion of the belly, and a drawing of the navel inwards. The body is conſtipated to the higheſt degree, for it will neither emit a Flatus, nor admit a clyſter, but with difficulty; the *Peritonæum* and the muſcles of the *Abdomen* are violently contracted. There is a coldneſs of the extremities, ſhivering and quaking, a hard and contracted pulſe, the higheſt anxiety, and ſometimes fainting. It is frequently attended with a *Pàreſis* or paſſcy of the hands.

Colica flatulènta, the Wind Colic. This is an acute pain in the ſmall guts, and the *Abdomen* is inflated and ſwells, inſomuch that the pain is often exaſperated with touching. The body is bound, the ſtomach inflated, and the reſpiration becomes difficult. To theſe cardialgic paſſions ſupervene an ineffectual reaching to vomit.

Colica hæmorrhoidàlis, the Colic, from the ſuppreſſion of the bleeding piles. When this evacuation, which has been periodical, is ſtopped, the blood will ſtagnate in the membranes of the inteſtines, and produce moſt violent pains.

Colica Hyſtèrica, the hyſteric Colic. This happens from the ſuppreſſion of the menſes, which cauſes the blood to ſtagnate in the coats of the inteſtines, particularly in the *colon*, and is the cauſe of ſevere griping pains.

Colica Hypochondrìaca, the Colic of Hypochondriacs. This is a common ſymptom of the hypochondriac diſeaſe, and is a violent tenſive pain in the *right Hypochondrium* under the *Os Ileum*, or under the liver about the flexure of the *colon*, but chiefly in the *left Hypochondrium*, under the *Diaphragm* and *Spleen*, about the great flexure of the *Colon*, attended with coſtiveneſs, difficulty of urine, anxiety, and dejection of ſtrength.

Colica Infàntum, the Colic of ſucking infants. This happens from milk greatly corrupted by the mixture of the bile, and rendered corroſive. Hence the ſtools are little and green, from the corroſion of the inteſtinal coats. This is often followed with fatal epileptic convulſions.

Colica Puerperàrum, the Colic of child-bed women. When the belly has been expoſed to cold, or the flux of the *Lochia* is deficient, and the body is not properly bound after delivery, there are often violent griping pains in the *Abdomen*.

Colica Verminòſa, Colic from Worms. This affects children, from worms in the *Ileum*, which is often attended with a fever and a *Syncope*. There is a ſharp pain in the belly, as if it was bored with a piercer.

Collum, the Neck. The fore part is properly called *Collum*, the back part *Cervix*.

Colocy'nthis, Coloquintida. The pulp of the bitter apple. It is never given without preparation.

Colon. This is the greateſt and wideſt of

all the inteſtines. It begins where the *Ileum* ends.

Colly'rium, is the form of a medicine to apply to the eyes.

Colophònia, Roſin.

Colùmnæ càrneæ cordis, fleſhy pillars of the heart. They are little muſcles faſtened to the *Parietes* of the heart on one ſide, and to the *Tricuſpid* and *Mitral Valves* on the other, which aſſiſt the contraction of the heart in the *Syſtole*, and prevents its too great dilatation in the *Diàſtole*.

Coma Somnolèntum, is a ſleepy diſeaſe or conſtant drowſineſs; the patient often falls aſleep unawares in the midſt of buſineſs.

Coma Vigil, in this diſeaſe the patient has a conſtant inclination to ſleep, but cannot. It is the ſymptom of a fever.

Complèxum par, a pair of muſcles ſerving to extend the neck, or pull it backwards.

Complicáti Morbi, a complication of diſeaſes, when more diſeaſes than one concur in one ſubject.

Comprèſſæ, Compreſſes, are commonly made of linen folded together, deſigned to keep on dreſſings, or the parts in their due ſituation.

Condìtum, a ſimple medicine candied with ſugar.

Conductor, is an inſtrument to be conveyed into the bladder, to conduct the knife in cutting for the ſtone.

Condyloma, Κονδυλωμα, a general name for fleſhy excreſcences, generally venereal, which appear about the *Anus* in men, and the *Anus* and *Pudenda* in women. The kinds are the *Cryſtæ*, *Ficus*, *Mariſca*, and *Thymus*, which ſee.

Confèctio, is uſed to ſignify any compoſition made with *powders*, *gums*, *honey*, *ſugars*, *ſyrups*, &c.

Conglobàta Glàndula, is a ſimple gland, conſiſting of elaſtic circular fibres, which impel the Lympha and Chyle into their proper ducts.

Conglomeràta Glàndula, is a compound Gland, conſiſting of ſeveral others connected by one common membrane. They have each a ſmall canal, which being united, form an excretory duct, for the paſſage of a ſecreted fluid, ſuch as the *bile*, *urine*, *ſaliva*, &c.

Conſènſus, Pàrtium nervoſàrum, Conſent of the nervous parts, is the mutual communication of vitiated motions, which the nervous parts, endowed with an exquiſite ſenſe and motion, maintain among themſelves.

Conſèrva, Conſerve, is the mixture of any freſh vegetable with ſugar, in order to preſerve it.

Conſòlida major, Comfrey. The root is good in internal ulcers, ſpitting of blood, and the Dyſentery, but is ſeldom given alone.

Contàgium, Contagion, is a poiſon whereby a diſeaſe is communicated from one perſon to another, which may either be by immediate contact, as the *Itch* and *French Pox*, or at a diſtance, by *effluvia* in the air, as *peſtilential diſtempers*.

Contrayèrva, a root ſo called.

Convulſio, is an involuntary contraction of any part of the body.

Copal, a roſin, of little or no uſe in medicine.

Cor, the heart, is a hollow muſcle, and the principal organ of the circulation of the blood. It has two *auricles*, and as many *ventricles*. The *Vena Cava* joins to the right auricle, and the *pulmonary Vein* to the left. The *pulmonary artery* adheres to the right Ventricle, and the *great artery* to the left.

Coràllina, Sea-moſs. This is celebrated for killing worms. The *doſe* is from half a dram to a dram.

Coràllium rùbrum, red Coral, a ſubmarine plant. It is an abſorbent, and is ſaid to be good in Hæmorrhages, fluxes of the belly, and the whites. The *doſe* is from a ſcruple to a dram.

Coracòides Proceſſus, from κόραξ *a Raven*, and εἶδος *like*, a proceſs of the *Scapula*, or Blade-bone like a Raven's bill,

Coracobràchialis, is a muſcle ariſing from the coracoide proceſs of the *Scapula*, and is inſerted about the middle of the *Humerus*.

Coracohyoìdes. This muſcle ariſes from the *ſuperior Coſta* of the *Scapula*, near the *coracoide proceſs*, and is inſerted into the baſis of the *Os Hyoides*.

Coriàndrum, Coriander, the ſeed is in uſe.

Còrnea Occuli Tùnica, the horny coat of the eye, is the fore part of the eye ſurrounded with the white.

Cornu cervi, Hartſhorn.

Cornus, the Cornel-tree. Some give a dram of the dried powder of the fruit againſt fluxes of the belly.

Coronàlis Sutùra, the còronal Suture. It reaches from one temple to the other tranſverſly; it joins the *Os Frontis* to the *Oſſa Parietaria*. It is open in children.

Coronària Vaſa, Coronary Veſſels, are two branches

branches of the great artery, which ſpread over the outſide of the heart.

Còrpora cavernòſa, cavernous bodies. Theſe with the cavernous body of the *Urethra*, frame the body of the *Penis*.

Corpus callòſum, is a white medullary ſubſtance, and is ſeated above the ventricles, and between the two hemiſpheres of the brain, lower than the circumvolutions. It is of a firmer conſiſtence than the reſt of the brain.

Corticàlis ſubſtàntia Cèrebri, the cortical ſubſtance of the brain, is the external part, of an aſh colour. Some ſuppoſe it to be glandulous.

Corymbìferæ Herbæ, corymbiferous herbs, have a compound diſcoide flower, with ſeeds not pappous.

Còryza, Κὸρυζα, a catarrh of the noſtrils, or an extraordinary running at the noſe.

Coſmètica, Coſmetics, from κοσμεω *to adorn*, medicines to make the ſkin beautiful.

Coſtæ, the Ribs, of which there are twelve on each ſide. The uper ſeven are long or *true ribs*, the lower five, are ſhort or *ſpurious ribs*. They are all articulated to the bodies of the twelve *vertebræ* of the back, and the true ribs reach the *Sternum* or breaſt bone, to which they are connected. They have each a ſmall canal or *ſinus* on the under ſide, in which lies a *nerve*, a *vein*, and an *artery*.

Coſtus, the root is expectorant, cephalic, uterine, diuretic, and diaphoretic. The *doſe* is half a dram.

Còtula Foètida, May-weed or wild Camomile, not uſed.

Còtyle, the ſocket of the hip-bone.

Courap, the *Indian* itch, Herpes, or Impetigo. It affects the arm-pits, groin, and face, with intolerable itching; being neglected it turns to a leproſy.

Crànium the ſkull, is a compages of eight bones which form that cavity that contains the brain. Theſe are the *Os frontis*, the *occipital bone*, the two *parìetal*, the two *temporal*, the *Ethmoìdes*, and *Sphenoìdes*.

Craſis, a mixture in general. It ſometimes means the *temperament*.

Cremàſter, from κρεμάω *to ſuſpend*, a muſcle running on the outſide of the *Tùnica vaginàlis*, which ſerves to ſuſpend and draw up the *Teſtes*.

Crenæ, notches on the ſide of a leaf.

Creta, Chalk, a white abſorbent earth. It cures the heart-burn and coughs from acrid phlegm. The *doſe* is from a ſcruple to a dram.

Cribròſum Os, the ſieve-like bone of the noſe.

Cricoìdes, from κρὶκος *a ring*, and εἰδος *ſhape*, is a cartilage of the top of the *Larynx*, in the ſhape of a ring, whence it is called the *annular cartilage*.

Cricoarytenoìdes, are muſcles which riſe from the *Annular*, and are inſerted into the *Aryteñoìde cartilage*. They open the *Rima* or chink.

Cricòthyoìdes, is a pair of muſcles riſing from the *Annular*, and are inſerted into the *Scutiform Cartilage*. It dilates the *Scutiform Cartilage*.

Criſis. The matter of a diſeaſe is ſo diſpoſed, that at a certain time there is a ſudden change for recovery or death. This change is called a Criſis. The days on which this happens are called *critical*, becauſe then a judgment may be made of the event of a diſeaſe. Theſe are the *ſeptenary* and the *ſemiſeptenary*.

Criſtæ, are fleſhy excreſcences about the *Anus* and *Peritonæùm*, like the comb of a cock.

Criſta Galli, is a ſmall proceſs of the *Æthmoìde bone*.

Crìtica Signa, critical ſigns, are ſuch as prognoſticate death or recovery from the *Criſis*.

Crocus, Saffron. There are ſome preparations of minerals ſo called from their colour.

Crotophìtes, from Κροτοφος *the temple*. This term is applied to the *temporal muſcles*, *veins*, and *arteries*.

Crùditas Morbòrum, the crudity of diſeaſes, is when the morbific matter is not ſufficiently attenuated and fitted for excretion.

Crùræus, one of the muſcles ſerving to extend the leg.

Cruſta Làctea, is the ſcabbineſs of infants when they begin to ſuck.

Cryſtàllinus Humor Oculi, the chryſtalline humour of the eye. It is ſeated in a cavity of the anterior part of the vitrous. It is convex on both ſides, but moſt on the backſide.

Cryſtallisàtio, is the reducing any purified ſalt into cryſtals, by diſſolving it in water, evaporating it to a pellicle, and then ſetting it in a cold place to ſhoot.

Cùbebæ, Cubebs.

Cùcumis hortenſis, Garden Cucumbers. The *ſeed* is one of the greater *cold ſeeds*.

Cucùrbita, the Gourd. The *ſeed* is one of the greater *cold ſeeds*.

Cuprèſſus, the Cypreſs tree. The fruit is given in fluxes, hæmorrhages, and agues. The *doſe* is a dram.

Cucurbìtula or *Cucùrbita*, a Cupping-glaſs

Culmus, the ſtalk of corn or graſs.

Culmìferæ Herbæ, culmiferous herbs, have a ſmooth geniculated ſtalk, generally hollow, with long narrow ſharp leaves, at each knee. The ſeeds are incloſed in chaffy huſks.

Cuneifòrme Os, See *Sphenoìdes*.

Cuneifòrmia Oſſa, are thoſe which conſtitute the 5th, 6th, and 7th bones of the *Tarſus*.

Cuprum, Copper.

Curcùma Tùrmeric. The root opens obſtructions of the Viſcera, and is ſaid to be a ſpecific in the jaundice. The *doſe* is from a ſcruple to a dram.

Cùſcuta, Dodder. It is a paraſitical plant, and was accounted a purge, but is now out of uſe.

Cutìcula, the Sharfſkin. This is raiſed by a ſlight burn or bliſter.

Cutis, the Skin.

Cutànei morbi, diſeaſes ſeated in the ſkin.

Cyanus, Blue-bottle. Its virtues are uncertain.

Cydònia Malus, the Quince tree. A mucilage is made of the ſeeds which is proper to temperate heat and the acrimony of the humours, to cool the tongue and *fauces*, to heal ſore mouths, and the thruſh. It is made with a dram of the ſeed boiled in four ounces of water till it is roapy.

Cymìnum, Cummin, the ſeed.

Cynànche, is a ſpecies of the quinſey, and is an inflammation of the internal muſcles of the *Larynx*.

Cynogloſſum, Hounds-tongue. Some look upon it as anodyne and narcotic, but its virtues are doubtful.

Cynòſbatos, the Hip-tree. A conſerve of the fruit is in uſe.

Cypèrus longus, long Cyperus, the root. It is ſtrengthening, carminative, and diuretic, and is good in ſhortneſs of breath and the dropſy. The *doſe* is half a dram.

Cyſticus Ductus, is the duct that runs from the gall-bladder to the *Ductus communis choledochus*, which is made by the union of this and the *hepatic duct*.

D.

Dartos, is the inner coat of the *Scrotum*, by the means of which it is contracted.

Daucus Creticus, Carrot of Candy. The ſeed is uſed in Venice Treacle.

Daucus Sylveſtris, the wild carrot. The ſeed is carminative, diuretic, and uterine. The *doſe* is from half a dram to 2 drams.

Declinàtio Morbi, the declenſion of a diſeaſe is when it recedes from its ſtate and vigour, and the patient is out of danger.

Deflagràtio, is a chemical term, and ſignifies throwing certain things into the crucible, whence a ſudden flame will ariſe, as *Nitre* mixt with *Sulphur*, *Antimony* with *Nitre*.

Deletèrium, any thing poiſonous.

Deliquium Animi, Swooning.

Deliquium, is the ſetting lixivious ſalts in a moiſt air to melt. Thus we have Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, which with us is now called *Lye of Tartar*.

Deltoìdes is a muſcle like the Greek Δ. It ariſes from the *clavicle* of the *Acròmium*, and the whole length of the ſpine of the *Scapula*, and is inſerted into the middle of the inner ſide of the *Humerus*.

Demulcèntia, Demulcents, are ſuch things as blunt, ſheathe, or involve the burning corroding acrimony of the fluid, and relax and ſoften tenſe fibres.

Dendroìdes, from Δενδρον *a tree*, and ειδος *form*, is a plant like a tree.

Dens Leònis, Dandelyon. It is aperient, diuretic, opens obſtructions of the Viſcera, and diſſolves grumous blood. The *doſe* of the juice is four ounces four times a day.

Dentes, the Teeth, are little bones fixed into the jaws *per Gomphòſin*, or like a nail. Adults have generally twenty-eight, though ſome have thirty-two. The upper *fore teeth* appear firſt, then the *lower*; afterwards the *dog teeth*, and laſt of all the *grinders*. About twenty-one, two grinders called the *wiſe teeth* appear. They grow continually, and have each an artery, a vein, and a nerve.

Dentrifricium, a Dentrifice, a medicine to clean the teeth.

Dentìtio, is the time when children begin to breed the teeth, which is about the ſeventh month or later. It is often attended with a fever, fits, or a looſeneſs.

Deobſtruèntia, Deobſtruents, are ſuch medicines as open obſtructions.

Deopilàntia, the ſame as *Deobſtruents*.

Depilatòrium, a medicine to take off the hair.

Depuràtio, is the ſeparating the pure part from the impure, which may be done either by clarification, deſpumation, or chryſtalliſation.

Deprèſſor Labii inferiòris, the depreſſor of the lower lip. This muſcle ariſes broad from the lower jaw at the chin, and is inſerted into the ſphincter of the mouth.

Depreſſor labii ſuperiòris, the depreſſor of the upper lip; one part of this is inſerted into the ſockets of the *dentes inciſorii*, and terminates inwardly in this lip.

Deprèſſor Labiòrum communis, the common depreſſor of the lips, ariſes laterally from the lower jaw near the chin, and is inſerted into the ſphincter of the mouth.

Dephlegmàtio,

Dephlegmátio, is an operation whereby ſuperfluous water is ſeparated from ſpirits by diſtillation.

Derivàtion, is the inviting of humours from one part to another, by bleeding, bliſtering, cupping, frictions, *&c.*

Deſiccátio, is the evaporation of ſuperfluous moiſture by heat.

Deſiccatìvum, a deſiccative or drying medicine.

Deſquamátio, is the ſcaling carious bones.

Detergèntia, Detergents, cleanſing medicines.

Detonátio, is a deflagration with a noiſe or bounce.

Diabètes, is too large and quick excretion of crude ſweet-taſted urine, exceeding the proportion of the fluid taken into the body, accompanied with intolerable thirſt.

Diaèreſis, is a branch of ſurgery, and ſignifies the diviſion of parts joined, as when the fingers grow together, the opening of abſceſſes, *&c.*

Diætètica, are eating or corroding medicines.

Diætètica, Dietetics, a part of medicine that teaches the uſe of the ſix non-naturals, in order to prevent diſeaſes when abſent, and to cure them when preſent.

Diagnòſtica Signa, Diagnoſtic ſigns, ſhew the preſent ſtate of a living body, whether well or ſick. Or they declare the cauſe, ſymptoms, and part affected of a preſent diſeaſe.

Diagrydium, ſee *Scammònium*.

Diapedèſis, is when the membranous ſides of the veſſels are ſo diſunited, that they diſcharge their contents through the gaping interſtices.

Diaphorètica, Diaphoretics properly ſpeaking, are ſuch medicines as promote inſenſible perſpiration; but they are often taken for *ſudorifics*.

Diaphrágma, the Diaphragm, is a ſtrong muſculous membrane, which divides the *Thorax* from the *Abdomen*.

Diarrhœa, is a frequent and copious excretion of liquid excrements by ſtool.

Diarthròſis, is a kind of *articulation*, which permits the motion of the articulated bone. The motion in ſome joints is ſenſible and manifeſt, in others obſcure.

Diáſtole, is the dilatation of the arteries, the auricles, and ventricles of the heart, and is oppoſite to the *Syſtole* or contraction.

Dictámnum Crèticum, Dittany of Crete. It is attenuating, aperient, uterine, and alexipharmac. The antient phyſicians accounted it excellent to promote the menſes, and to expel the after-birth. The *doſe* is from half a dram to a dram.

Digáſtricus, is a muſcle with two bellies. It ariſes from the *Sinus* of the mamillary proceſs of the temple bone, and terminates in the inequalites of the lower part of the chin. It does not paſs through a pulley, as has been formerly ſaid. It pulls down the lower jaw.

Digèſtio, Digeſtion, in Chemiſtry, is the ſolution of bodies in a *menſtruum*, by the aſſiſtance of heat.

Digitális, Fox-glove. The internal uſe of it is not very ſafe. The flowers bruiſed and laid on ſcrofulous tumours is ſaid to diſperſe them; as alſo the juice made into an ointment with hog's lard.

Diluèntia, Diluents, are ſuch things as being mixed with any fluid render it more fluid; or they render thoſe things fluid which were not ſo before. Thus whey is ſaid to thin the blood.

Dìoptrica, Dioptrics, is the ſcience of refracted viſion; or it is that part of *optics* which teaches the different refractions of the rays of light, as it paſſes through different mediums.

Diſcus in *Botany*, is the plain, round, flat part of ſome flowers, ſuch as a *Sunflower*. Hence ſome flowers are *diſcoìde* or *diſcoìdal*.

Diurèſis, the ſecretion of urine by the kidneys, and whatever promotes that ſecretion are called *Diuretics*.

Dorònicum Románum, Roman Wolf's-bane. A poiſonous herb quite out of uſe.

Dracòntium, Dragons. It has the ſame virtues as *Arum*, but ſtronger.

Dracùnculus, the Guinea-worm. It is a long white ſilver worm that breeds between the ſkin and the fleſh in ſeveral parts of *Aſia* and *Africa*, ſuppoſed to be bred by drinking unwholeſome waters. They are called *Guinea Worms* of late, becauſe frequently ſeen there, and ſometimes brought from thence. They are often ſeveral yards long.

Dràſtica, Draſtics, medicines of great force, particularly ſtrong purges are ſo called.

Ductus Biliàrius, ſee *Porus Biliarius*.

Ductus Chyliferus, ſee *Venæ Lacteæ*.

Ductus Lachrymáles, Làchrymal Ducts, or thoſe that take up all the *lympha* that waters the eye, and empty themſelves into the noſe through the bones of the noſe.

Ductus Pancreàticus, is a ſhort excretory duct of the *pancreas*, which always enters the *duodenum* with the *biliary duct*.

Duodènum,

Duodènum, is the firſt ſmall inteſtine about twelve inches long.

Dura Mater, is a very compact membrane which lines the inſide of the ſkull, and contains the whole brain ſomewhat looſely.

Dyſentèria, a Dyſentery, is a Diarrhœa with violent griping pains, and the excretion of various matters, particularly blood. It is often attended with a *Teneſmus*.

Dyſpèpſia, is a difficulty of digeſting aliment.

Dyſpnœa, a difficulty of breathing.

Dyſtòcia, a difficult birth.

Dyſùria, a difficulty of making water.

E.

Ebulus, Dwarf-elder. The bark is a rough purge, and works upwards and downwards. It has been given in the dropſy to thoſe that can bear it. The *doſe* of the juice is an ounce, of the ſeed a dram.

Ecchymòſis, is the black and blue marks in the ſkin from bruiſes.

Eccopròtica, Eccoprotics. Gentle cathartics or laxatives.

Eclègma, a Lambative.

Ecliptica Linea, the ecliptic line, is the apparent path of the ſun. It is divided into twelve parts, each containing 30 degrees. Theſe parts are called ſigns, the names of which are *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Piſces*.

Ecphràctica, a deobſtruent medicine.

Edulcoràtio, is the waſhing away the ſalts from any thing that is calcin'd.

Effervèſcentia, Effervèſcence, is a ſudden inteſtine motion ariſing from two bodies mixed together, attended with frothing, the riſing of bubbles, and rarefaction.

Efflòreſcentia, Efflorèſcence, is the appearance of ſpots or puſtules on the ſkin.

Elæosàccharum, from Ελαιον *oil*, is the mixture of an eſſential oil with ſugar.

Elatèrium, is the expreſſed and inſpiſſated juice of the wild cucumber. It is a violent purge, and is given in the dropſy. The *doſe* is from half a grain to three grains.

Elaſticitas, Elaſticity, is a propriety of bodies, whereby if the figure is any way changed by force, they return to their priſtine form. The *elaſticity of the air* is ſaid to ariſe from the particles of it mutually repelling each other.

Elatine, Fluellin or female Speedwell. It was formerly given againſt a cancer, the gout, impetigo, leproſy, dropſy, and the king's evil. The *doſe* of the juice is three or four ounces thrice a day; of the extract a dram.

Electàrium or *Electuàrium*, an electary.

Elemi, a roſin. This is uſed only externally, to reſolve tumors, to cleanſe ulcers, and to eaſe pain. There is an ointment made of it.

Eleuthèriæ Cortex, Caſcarilla.

Elephantìaſis Arabum, the Elephantìaſis of the Arabs, is ſaid to be a ſwelled foot and leg full of *vàrices*. Others ſay, the feet are ſwelled like ſacks, and full of cruſty ſcabs, which return after being taken off.

Elephantìaſis Græcòrum, the Leproſy of the Greeks, is a loathſome diſeaſe, and ſaid by ſome to be a cancer of the whole body. The ſkin is covered with ſpots and tumours which turn black. While the body falls away, the face, legs, and feet are enormouſly ſwelled. At length it penetrates to the very bones. In ſome the ſcabs are whitiſh and ſcaly, and fall off like bran.

Elevatòrium, an Elevator. An inſtrument us'd in ſurgery to raiſe a depreſs'd ſkull.

Elevàtor Labii inferioris, the elevator of the lower lip; a *muſcle*.

Elevàtor Labii ſuperiòris, the elevator of the upper lip.

Elixir, is the eſſence or tincture of any thing extracted by ſpirit of wine, or other ſpirit.

Embrocàtio, is the rubbing any medicinal liquor or ſpirits into any part.

Embryon, an Embryo, is the rudiments of a fœtus in the womb.

Emèticum, from ἐμέω *to vomit*, an emetic. A medicine that cauſes vomiting.

Emmenagòga, Emmenagogues, medicines to promote the menſes.

Emmollièntia, Emollients, ſuch things as abate, ſheath, or ſoften the acrimony of the humours, and that relax and ſoften the ſolids.

Emphyſema, is a white, indolent, ſoft, ſhining, and elaſtic tumour, from air collected in the cellular membrane.

Empìrici, Empirics. Theſe were formerly a ſect of phyſicians that rely'd entirely upon experience. The word is now us'd to ſignify quacks.

Emplaſtrum, a plaſter, is a topical remedy, which being ſpread upon thin leather or linnen, and apply'd to the ſkin, adheres firmly thereto.

Empyèma, from πυον *Pus*, is a collection of

of purulent matter in the cavity of the thorax, between the lungs and the pleura, generally from the breaking of a *vòmica*.

Emprosthòtonos, is a ſpaſm of the muſcles, whereby the head, neck, thorax, and loins are bended forwards.

Empyreùma, from ἐμπυρὸω *to burn*, is the burning to of any matter in boiling or diſtillation, which gives it a diſagreeable taſte and ſmell.

Emulgèntia Vaſa, Emulgent veſſels, are the arteries and veins which go to the kidneys.

Emùlſio, is the drawing out of the ſubſtance of oily ſeeds by bruiſing of them and adding water by little and little, which becomes milky. Emulſions are likewiſe made of gummy roſins.

Emunctòria, Emunctories, are cavities of the body into which any thing is excreted, as the noſtrils receive mucus, the ears ear-wax, the bladder urine, *&c.*

Enæorèma, is a cloudy matter ſuſpended in the middle of the Urine, or hangs downward from the top to the middle.

Encanthis, is a fleſhy excreſcence in the greater angle of the eye.

Encèphalos, is the whole contents of the ſkull.

Endèmius Morbus, an endemic diſeaſe affects many people together in the ſame country, as the ſcurvy in *Holland*, a conſumption in *England*, and an ague in *Kent*.

Endívia, Endive, a kitchen herb. The ſeed are one of the leſſer cold ſeeds.

Enema, a clyſter, or glyſter.

Enìxum Sal, a neutral ſalt, ariſing from the mixture of an acid and an alkali.

Enſifòrmis Cartilàgo, the ſword-like cartilage.

Enteron, an inteſtine.

Enterocèle, is an inteſtinal hèrnia or rupture, formed by the gut or omentum falling down thro' the rings of the abdominal muſcles, into the groin or ſcrotum.

Enteroepiplocèle, is when a rupture is formed in the ſcrotum by the falling down of the Omentum and inteſtine together.

Enteròmphalos, from ὄμφαλος *the navel*, an umbilical or navel rupture.

Enula Campàna, Elecampane. The root is pectoral, ſtomachic, diuretic, uterine, aperient, alexipharmac, and ſudorific. It is good in a moiſt aſthma, and deterges ulcers of the lungs. When freſh, it is given in broth and pectoral apozems, from half an ounce to an ounce; in powder from a dram to two drams.

Ephèlis or *Ephèlides*, from Ηλιος *the ſun*, Some mean by this a tann'd face, others one that is ſun-burnt, others rough, tawny, large ſpots in the forehead. Pregnant women ſometimes have ſpots of this kind. Others again affirm they are the ſame as *Lentìgines*, or freckles.

Ephèmera, is a fever that terminates in twenty-four hours.

Ephìppium, ſive *Sella equìna*, ſeu *Turcica*, is part of the ſphenoidal bone, conſpicuous on the inſide of the ſkull.

Epicàrpium, from επι *upon*, and καρπος *the wriſt*, is a medicine in form of a cataplaſm, apply'd to the wriſt to cure agues.

Epidèmius Morbus, an epidemic diſeaſe, is one that ſpreads among the people, and yet ariſes from ſome uncommon but general cauſe, which is ſaid to be the conſtitution of the air. Sometimes it affects one country, ſometimes more than one.

Epidèrmis, the Cuticle or Scarf-ſkin.

Epidìdymis, is a varicous body lying on the ſuperior circumference of the teſticle, like a caterpillar.

Epigàſtrium, is the upper part of the Abdomen: It commences at the enſiform cartilage and terminates two fingers breadth above the navel. Its two ſides are the *Hypochondria*.

Epiglóttis, is the fifth cartilage of the *Larynx*, and covers its chink at the time of ſwallowing, leſt any thing ſhould fall into it.

Epilèpſia, the Falling-ſickneſs. It is ſo called becauſe the patient often falls down ſuddenly. It is a general convulſive diſeaſe, and returns periodically. In the fit the patient is deprived of all his ſenſes and voluntary motions, and often froths at the mouth.

Epilèptica, are medicines againſt the epilepſy.

Epin'yctides, are reddiſh or livid puſtules that appear in the night, attended with inflammation and pain. When they are open'd or break, a ſanies flows out.

Epìphora, a watery eye, in which tears run down the cheek with deformity.

Epìphyſis, from ἐπιφύω *to grow to*, an appendix, ſo called, becauſe it appears to be a part added to a bone, and is diſtinguiſhed from it by the intervention of a cartilage. The thickneſs of this diminiſhes by age, and becomes almoſt inſenſible at laſt. Thus, what was an

Epìphyſis in a child, appears like an *Apò phyſis* in an adult, as we ſee in the extremities of the *Os Humeri* and other parts.

Epìploon, from *επιπλοον the omentum*, and *κήλη a ſwelling*, a rupture caus'd by the Omentum paſſing thro' the ring of the abdominal muſcles into the groin or ſcrotum.

Epiplòmphalum, a navel rupture ariſing from the prolapſion of the Omentum into the navel.

Epiploon, the Omentum.

Epiſpàſtica, Epiſpaſtics. Medicines that raiſe bliſters.

Epithèma, Epithem, is an external topical remedy.

Equisètum, Horſe-tail. It is a powerful aſtringent, and is an efficacious remedy in ſpitting of blood and overflowing of the menſes. The *doſe* is a dram in powder. Drank in plantain-water morning and evening, it is good againſt a conſumption. Some ſay it has done miracles in ſlow and malignant fevers.

Erectòres Penis, are muſcles which riſe fleſhy from the *Os Iſchium*, and after an oblique progreſs, end partly fleſhy and partly tendinous, in the beginning of the cavernous body of the *Penis*.

Erectòres Clitòridis, are muſcles which ariſe from the *Oſſa Coxendìcis*, and terminate in the *Crùra* of the *Clìtoris*.

Erìgerum, Groundſil. This was called *herba torminalis*, it was thought ſo effectual againſt the gripes. It is commended againſt obſtructions of the viſcera. The *doſe* of the juice is two ounces. It will ſometimes vomit. A poultice made with the freſh herb, and laid cold to the pit of the ſtomach on the well days of an ague, will cauſe vomiting ſome hours after, and cure it.

Erethìſmus, an irritation.

Errhinum, an Errhine, is a medicine to put up the noſtrils to purge the head.

Erùca, Rocket. The herb eaten as a ſallad helps digeſtion, excites the appetite, diſſolves viſcidities in the ſtomach, and promotes urine. It is good in chronic diſeaſes and the ſcurvy. It has been long celebrated as an Aphrodiſiac. The ſeed is good in ſleepy diſeaſes, and is a preſervative againſt the apoplexy. The *doſe* is ſaid to be twenty grains; but it may be taken as freely as muſtard-ſeed.

Eryngium, Sea-Eringo. This incides groſs humours, opens obſtructions of the viſcera, and cleanſes the kidneys. Half an ounce of the root in decoction is a *doſe*. The candied root is a great reſtorative and aphrodiſiac. It may be eaten at pleaſure.

Erʼyſimum, Hedge-muſtard. This is good to diſſolve thick phlegm in the breaſt, to cure a hoarſeneſs, to reſtore the loſs of voice, and to promote urine. It is an antiſcorbutic, and an excellent medicine in cancro-ſchirrous tumors taken inwardly, and outwardly apply'd. The *doſe* of the decoction in water, or of the infuſion in wine is a handful; of the ſeed a dram.

Erysìpelas, St. Anthony's fire. It is a ſuperficial inflammatory tumour of the ſkin, of the colour of a roſe, with a burning heat. It turns white when preſſed with the finger. It is generally attended with a fever, watching, pain in the head, thirſt, reſtleſſneſs, *&c.*

Eſchàra, is a hard cruſt or ſcab made by a cauſtic.

Èſſera or *Sora*, are ſmall reddiſh turbercles attended with great itching all over the body. They appear ſuddenly and after ſome time diſappear, without breaking.

Èthmoìdes, the ſieve-like bone. It is ſituated in the middle of the baſis of the *Os Frontis*. It is perforated with ſmall holes, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerves paſs.

Èupatòrium Cannàbinum, Hemp Agrimony. It opens obſtructions of the viſcera, and is of uſe in the cachexy, as well as catarrhs and coughs. It may be taken as tea ſeveral times a day.

Eupèpſia, a good digeſtion.

Euphòrbium, a gummy roſin. This is the moſt violent of all hydragogues. It exulcerates the inteſtines, cauſes fainting, and brings on a cold ſweat. It is never to be given but in a palſy of the membranes of the bowels, and then the *doſe* is from two grains to eight. Uſed as an errhine it cauſes an hœmorrhage of the noſe, and ſometimes inflames the brain. Some ſprinkle the powder on a carious bone.

Euphràſia, Eye-bright. It has been accounted a great cephalic and ophthalmic, but experience in ſome caſes has not allow'd it. The *doſe* is a dram three times a day.

Eusàrcos, well in fleſh.

Exacerbàtio, the ſame as *Paroxyſm*.

Exaèreſis, in ſurgery, is the extirpation of morbid parts.

Exanthèmata, are ſpots on the ſkin, as in the meaſles, ſpotted fevers, *&c.*

Exòmphalos, a protuberance of the navel.

Exoſtòſis,

Exoſtòſis, is a præternatural protuberance of a bone.

Expectoràntia, Expèctorants. Theſe are medicines which promote the expulſion of matter that ſtuffs the *Bronchia* of the lungs,

Exſpiràtio, is the expulſion of air contained in the lungs, through the *Aſpera Arteria*, mouth, and noſtrils.

Extènſor Carpi, the extender of the wriſt, is two diſtinct muſcles, one ariſes from the external protuberance of the humerus, and the other from the lowermoſt part of it, and paſſing under the annular ligament, one is inſerted into the bone of the *carpus*, that ſuſtains the fore finger, and the other into that which ſuſtains the middle finger.

Extenſor Digitòrum commùnis, the common extender of the fingers, riſes from the external protuberance of the *humerus*, and is divided into four tendons, three of which paſs under the annular ligament, the fourth goes to the little finger, and paſſes through a particular ring of the ſame ligament. They are inſerted into all the bones of the fingers.

Extenſor primi internòdii pòllicis, the extender of the firſt bone of the thumb, ariſes from the upper and external part of the *ulna*, and from the tranſverſe ligament, and paſſing over the tendon of *Radiaèus intèrnus*, is inſerted into the fifth bone of the *carpus*, and the firſt of the thumb. It is ſometimes divided into two, three, or four tendons.

Extenſor ſecùndi internòdii pòllicis, the extender of the ſecond bone of the thumb, ariſes from the *radius* immediately below the former, and from the tranſverſe ligament, and is inſerted by a few fibres into the ſecond bone of the thumb, but chiefly into the third.

Extenſor tèrtii internòdii pòllicis, the extender of the third bone of the thumb, ariſes immediately below the laſt, and paſſing over the *radius* nearer the *ulna*, is inſerted into the third bone of the thumb.

Extenſor Indicis, the extender of the fore-finger, ariſes from the middle of the *ulna*, and paſſing under the ligament of the *carpus*, is inſerted with the *extènſor communis*, into the fore finger.

Extenſor mìnimi digiti, the extender of the little finger, ariſes from the external protuberance, and paſſing under a particular annular ligament, is inſerted into the length of this finger.

Extenſor longus digitòrum pedis, the long extender of the toes, ariſes from the upper part of the *Tibia*, and from the upper and middle part of the *Fibula*, and the ligament between theſe bones, then dividing into five tendons, four of them are inſerted into the ſecond bone of each leſſer toe, and the fifth into the metatarſal bone of the little toe.

Extenſor brevis digitòrum pedis, the ſhort extender of the toes, ariſes from the *Os Calcis*, or bone of the heel, and dividing into three ſmall tendons, is inſerted into the ſecond joint of the three toes next the great toe.

Extenſor longus pòllicis pedis, the long extender of the great toe, ariſes from the upper and middle part of the *Fibula*, and the tranſverſe ligament, and is inſerted in the laſt bone of the great toe.

Extenſor brevis pòllicis pedis, the ſhort extender of the great toe, ariſes from the fore part of the *Os Calcis*, and is inſerted into the ſame place with the former.

Extenuàtio, Leanneſs of the whole body.

Extinctio, is the heating flints, chryſtal, *&c.* in the fire, and quenching them in water; which is to be repeated till they become brittle. Sometimes it is meant of quenching metals.

Exterpàtio, is the taking off a limb, a cancer, *&c.*

Extràctum, an Extract. This is the ſeparation of the pure and efficacious part of a medicine from the leſs efficacious, by the means of a *menſtruum*, and then bringing it to a proper conſiſtence.

Extravasàtum, extravaſated, is ſaid of blood or any humour that is ſpilt out of the veſſels, and yet continues in the ſoft parts of the body.

Exulceràtio, an ulceration, a ſolution of continuity from a corroding matter.

F.

Faba, Garden-beans. Their meal is reckoned one of the four reſolvent meals.

Facies Hippocràtica, an Hippocràtic face, is when the noſe is ſharp, the eyes hollow, the temples collaps'd, the ears cold and contracted, and their lobes inverted; the ſkin about the forehead hard, ſtrait, and dry, the colour of the whole face pale, or black, or livid, or lead-colour. *Quincy* and others have it thus; "The noſtrils "are ſharp, the tips of the ears contract-"ed, the eyes hollow, the temples low, "the forehead dry and wrinkled, and "the complexion pale and livid." If I had not mentioned this, ſome might have thought I had made a miſtake.

Fæces,

Fæces, Excrements, as alſo ſettlings of liquors.

Falx, is a proceſs of the *Dura Mater*, which beginning at the *Chriſta Galli*, and running backward under the ſagittal ſuture to the *Cerebellum*, divides the *Cerebrum* into two hemiſpheres.

Farìna, Meal.

Febrìfugum, a Febrifuge, a medicine againſt a fever.

Febris, a Fever. Of this a frequent pulſe is the *Pathognomonic ſign*, and yet there may be a frequent pulſe without a fever; for children and perſons of billious conſtitutions have ſuch pulſes. The ſame will happen from violent exerciſe, from baths, from ſudorifics, from paſſions of the mind, and from the falling-ſickneſs. And therefore it will be neceſſary to enquire, whether there has been a ſhivering or coldneſs of the extremities. In moſt fevers, the pulſe is ſomewhat harder than ordinary, unleſs they are of the nervous or malignant kind. A ſpaſtic contraction of the capillary veſſels cauſes a quicker motion of the blood, and a greater attrition which begets heat.

Febris acùta, an acute fever, comes on with violence, and runs its courſe in ſeven or fourteen days. It ſeldom continues till the twenty-firſt.

Febris alba, the white fever. The green-ſickneſs is ſo called.

Febris anginòſa, the quinſey. This is an inflammation of the fauces, attended with a burning pain, a tumour, redneſs, a difficulty of breathing or ſwallowing, ariſing from a ſtagnation of blood, or a ſharp viſcid ſerum, in the ſanguineous or lymphatic veſſels.

Febris ardens, ſive cauſus, a burning fever. In this there is a burning or igneous heat of the whole body, with unquenchable thirſt, and a dry black tongue with fiſſures.

Febris biliòſa, ſive cholerica, the bilious fever. This is a kind of burning fever, and is attended with intenſe heat, thirſt, anxiety, reſtleſſneſs, with copious bilious vomiting, internal heat and coldneſs of the extremities; ſometimes the ſymptoms are very violent, and it kills before the ſeventh day.

Febris Caſtrènſis, a Camp Fever. This is a malignant fever which in the time of war is apt to infeſt camps.

Febris catarrhàlis, a catarrhal fever. It generally begins in the evening with ſhivering, coldneſs of the extremities, eſpecially of the feet and ſoals of the feet, coſtiveneſs, a *ſtimulus* to make water, weakneſs of the head, a univerſal languor of the whole body, with an increaſed falſe appetite and thirſt. There is likewiſe a difficulty of ſwallowing, a *ſtimulus* in the *larynx*, a heat in the fauces and noſtrils, ſneezing, heavineſs of the breaſt, a heat towards night with a quick pulſe, a violent cough with running at the noſe, heat in the fauces, troubled ſleep, with morning ſweats, a heavineſs and torpor of the whole body, with want of appetite.

Febris Chrònica, a chronical fever. It is ſo called when it continues above forty days. Of this kind are the *ſlow*, *hectic*, and generally *intermitting fevers*.

Febris continua, a continual fever, is without any compleat intermiſſion, till the end of the diſeaſe.

Febris còntinens, is a continual fever without remiſſion.

Febris contagiòſa, an infectious fever, ſuch as the ſmall pox, malignant and peſtilential fevers.

Febris dyſentèrica, a dyſenteric fever. This happens when with a preternatural heat and pulſe the patient is afflicted with violent gripes, and heat in the abdomen, attended with frequent painful ſtools, which are either mucous, purulent, or bloody.

Febris endèmica, an endemic fever, is proper to a certain country, as the plague to *Egypt*, an ague to ſome parts of *Eſſex* and *Kent*.

Febris epidèmica, an epidemic fever, is when many fall ill at the ſame time in the ſame place or country, of the ſame fever, which is not endemic or proper to that country. Sometimes it is *benign*, and ſometimes *malignant*.

Febris eryſipelàcea, an eryſipelaceous fever. This when violent, begins ſuddenly with ſhivering and ſhaking, loſs of ſtrength, a pain in the back and head, to which vomiting and a delirum ſupervene. When the *Eryſipelas* appears between the third and fourth day, the ſymptoms abate. When it attacks the head, the parotid glands are affected; when the breaſt, the axillary. See *Eryſipelas*.

Febris Exanthemática, a fever with ſpots or puſtules on the ſkin, ſuch as the ſcarlet fever, the meaſles, the ſmall pox, the miliary fever, and the ſpotted fever.

Febris hèctica, a hectic fever. A continual heat attends this fever, with a hard, weak, quick pulſe, which ſymptoms increaſe after eating and towards the evening.

evening. The ſkin and tongue are hard and dry, the cheeks are red, the whole body is weak and flaccid, the ſleep without refreſhment, the urine red with a ſediment, and a blue fatty cuticle on the top. The whole body falls away, inſomuch that the bones ſtick out every where.

Febris Hepàtica, ſive Hepatìtis, an inflammation of the liver. This begins with coldneſs and ſhivering, ſometimes with vomiting and a fever. Then ſucceeds pain about the ſpurious ribs extending to the pit of the ſtomach with a difficulty of breathing and of lying on the left ſide. There is likewiſe watching, reſtleſſneſs, and coſtiveneſs.

Febris Hungàrica, the Hungaric Fever. This is a peculiar malignant fever which reigns in *Hungary*, eſpecially in the time of war. It invades the patient with ſudden loſs of ſtrength, a moſt violent pain in the head, an inflammation of the tongue and fauces, with heat, dryneſs, and blackneſs. It often kills in a few days.

Febris inflammatòria, an inflammatory fever. This has a different name according to the part affected. If the *meninges* of the brain are inflam'd, then it is call'd a *Phrenìtis*, a phrenſy. If the fauces, *Angìna*, a quinſey. If the pleura, *Pleurìtis*, a pleuriſy. If the lungs, *Febris peripneumònia*, a peripneumony. If the ſtomach, *Stomachica*, a ſtomach fever. If the *Duodénum* and *biliary ducts*, *ardens et bilioſa*, a burning and bilious fever. If the *Ilium*, *Ilìaca*, an iliac fever. If the meſentery, *Meſentèrica*, a meſenteric fever. If the bladder, *Veſicalis*, a veſical fever. If the uterus, *Uterìna*, a uterine fever. If the *inteſtinum rectum*, *Hæmorrhoidàlia*, an hæmorrhoidal fever. We muſt likewiſe obſerve, that ſome of theſe fevers are *Idiopàthicæ*, idiopathic or primary; others *Symptomàticæ*, ſymptomatic or ſecondary, that ſupervene to another diſeaſe, generally with a fatal event.

Febris intermìttens, an intermitting fever. This begins with chilneſs and ſhaking, the pulſe is ſmall, contracted, and weak. When the ſhaking goes off, a heat all over the body ſucceeds, the pulſe becomes great, full, and quick. After ſome time, the ſymptoms begin to abate, the ſkin grows moiſt, the urine is of a flame-colour, but without a ſediment, the pulſe is more moderate, and the breaking out of a ſweat terminates the paroxyſm. An intermiſſion ſucceeds.

Febris Inteſtinòrum inflammatòria, an inflammation of the inteſtines. A fever proceeding from hence is attended with a burning pain in the abdomen, a preternatural heat of the whole body, a quick pulſe, loſs of ſtrength, anxiety, and inquietude.

Febris maligna, a malignant fever. The moſt certain ſign of malignity in acute diſeaſes is a ſudden loſs of ſtrength, though ſome of theſe fevers come on almoſt inſenſibly. The pulſe is tenſe and hard, but quick and ſmall. There is a head-ach, giddineſs, nauſea, and vomiting. The tongue is white at firſt, but becomes daily dark and dry, and at laſt ſtiff and black.

Febris lactea, the Milk fever. This appears the third or fourth day after childbirth, and continues till the ſeventh, when it terminates with a gentle ſweat.

Febris lenta, a ſlow fever. This has milder ſymptoms than a *hectic*, a gentler heat, a profuſe ſweat in the night, a natural pulſe after ſleep and before dinner. The ſkin is not ſo dry, nor the body ſo weak.

Febris meſentérica, a meſenteric fever. This is attended with coldneſs of the extremities, thin urine with little ſediment, frequent coughing while nothing is brought up but a little unconcocted matter. There is a pain and redneſs of the fauces, a conſtant loathing of victuals, and abſence of thirſt. The fever is ſtronger one day and remits the other. It has been commonly miſtaken for a malignant fever, but it is neither epidemic, nor ſpotted, nor ſpeedily kills, but is generally protracted till the twenty-firſt day, and apt to turn to a ſlow hectic fever.

Febris miliàris, the miliary fever. It begins with a ſlight ſhivering followed with heat, a great languor and dejection of ſtrength. There is a ſtraitneſs of the præcordia, deep ſighs, reſtleſſneſs, watching, or unquiet and diſturbed ſleep; a ſenſe of a pricking heat in the back, with alternate cold ſhivering and heat under the ſkin, which is particularly felt in the palms of the hands. In child-bed women there is a retention of the *lochia*, and the milk returns back. To theſe ſucceed a roughneſs like the ſkin of a gooſe, and innumerable puſtules ariſe either white or red, or both, of the ſize of a millet-ſeed, firſt on the neck,

neck, then on the breaſt and back, laſt of all on the hands. Then the pulſe which was hard before grows ſoft, and the reſt of the ſymptoms become more mild.

Febris morbillòſa, the Meaſles. This is a catarrhal eruptive fever, which begins with chillneſs and ſhivering, to which cold and heat ſucceed by turns. On the ſecond day the fever comes on with ſickneſs, the tongue is white but not dry, there is a little cough, and a continual ſleepineſs, as alſo a ſneezing and ſwelling of the eye-lids, and a ſerous humour dropping from the noſe and eyes, which are forerunners of the eruptions which happen on the fourth day. The ſpots are like flea-bites, and riſe but little above the ſkin, and appear firſt on the face, then on the breaſt, belly, thighs, and legs. The cough, fever, and difficulty of breathing encreaſe. On the ſixth day the ſkin on the face and forehead begin to grow rough, and the puſtules die away; on the eighth and ninth days they all diſappear.

Febris Nephrìtica ſive nephrìtis, a nephritic fever. This proceeds from an inflammation of the kidneys, and is attended with a fixt burning pain in the loins, with difficulty of making water, and other ſpaſmodic affections of the lower belly.

Febris Peſtilentiàlis, a peſtilential fever, is a contagious malignant fever, and the acuteſt of all others. It is attended with ſudden loſs of ſtrength, the higheſt anxiety, and other grievous ſymptoms. *Buboes*, *carbuncles*, and *vibices* appear in various parts of the body.

Febris petechiàlis vera, a true ſpotted fever, is very malignant, contagious, and greatly detrimental to the head and ſtrength. It is attended with ſpots of various colours ariſing from a corruption of the vital fluids, and a putrid diſſolution conſequent thereon.

Febris Phrenìtica ſive Phrenìtis, the Phrenſy is an inflammation of the meninges of the brain, attended with an acute fever, terrible pains in the head, a redneſs of the face and eyes, a continual delirium, with great boldneſs and reſtleſſneſs.

Febris Pneumònica ſive Pleurìtis et Peripneumònica, a Lung-Fever, or the pleuriſy and peripneumony. The firſt is attended with a violent pricking pain in the ſide, frequent hard pulſe, difficulty of, and painful breathing, a very troubleſome cough, and ſometimes bloody ſpittle. It is either moiſt or dry. In a *peripneumony*, the pain is not ſo acute, but is more tenſive, blunt, and preſſing. The pulſe is ſoft and quick, the difficulty of breathing and anxiety greater, the expectoration is more troubleſome, and the ſpittle is of various colours.

Febris Quartàna, a quartan Ague. This is a fever of the intermitting kind, and is more obſtinate than the reſt. The fit generally begins in the afternoon, continues about three hours, and returns every third day.

Febris Quotidiàna, a daily ague. This is an intermitting fever which returns every day, and the fits generally continue long.

Febris ſcàrlatìna, the ſcarlet fever. This chiefly attacks children. It begins with coldneſs and ſhivering, without any violent ſickneſs. Afterwards the ſkin is covered with red ſpots, which are larger, more florid, and not ſo uniform as the meaſles. The redneſs remains two or three days, and then diſappears. Then the cuticle falls off, and leaves many ſcales behind it.

Febris ſecundària Variolàrum, the ſecondary fever of the ſmall pox. This happens on the ninth or tenth day from the eruption, with a quick pulſe, internal heat, thirſt, watching, reſtleſſneſs; as alſo a delirium. If the pox is of the confluent ſort, and the patient an adult, it ſometimes kills on the eleventh day.

Febris ſemitertiàna, a ſemitertian fever. It begins before noon, with cold, violent ſhaking, and a contracted pulſe. This is ſucceeded by heat and a frequent pulſe, which continues ſome hours till a ſweat breaks out, and then it abates, but does not quite intermit. In the night, after a ſlight chillneſs, the heat increaſes with a quickneſs of pulſe, the next day it is milder and without thirſt till the evening, at which time, after a ſlight ſhivering, it is more intenſe. On the third day the ſhaking returns with a more violent heat, and runs the ſame courſe over again without any abſolute intermiſſion. Some have a *cardialgia*, others vomit; ſome faint away, and others again fall into a delirium. It is often miſtaken for a *malignant fever*.

Febris ſtomàchica inflammatòria, an inflammation of the ſtomach. This is attended with a violent internal heat, a high anxiety, a tenſive heavy pain in the *præcordia*,

præcordia, chiefly about the pit of the ſtomach, great thirſt, watching, reſtleſſneſs, tumbling and toſſing, a coldneſs of the extremities, a pretty hard contracted and frequent pulſe, ſometimes unequal, a difficult breathing, and often reaching to vomit. The pain is increas'd as often as any thing is ſwallow'd.

Febris ſymptomàtica, a ſymptomatic fever. This ſupervenes to ſome primary diſeaſe, or dangerous external hurt, becauſe the nervous ſyſtem is thereby grievouſly affected and greatly irritated. It obſerves no regular type.

Febris Sy'nocha, is the ſame as *continens*, and is a *continual fever without remiſſion*. It begins without any remarkable coldneſs or ſhivering, and attacks the ſanguineous, the ſanguineo-bilious, the plethoric, or thoſe who are accuſtom'd to evacuations of blood in the prime of life. It is very violent at the firſt onſet, and continues, with little or no remiſſion of the ſymptoms, till the time of the criſis. The pulſe is great and full. It affects the nervoſo-membranous parts with a ſlight inflammation, and infeſts one part more than another, whence ariſe variety of ſymptoms.

Febris tertiàna, a tertain ague, is an intermitting fever that returns every other day.

Febris tertiàna duplex, a double-tertian ague. This has a fit every day, but at different times. Thus, if it comes on at eight in the morning on the firſt day, the invaſion will be at the ſame time on the third day; and if at four in the afternoon on the ſecond day, it will begin at the ſame hour on the fourth.

Febris variolòſa, a variolous fever, or the ſmall-pox. This is an acute exanthematic, contagious fever, in which, by a critical motion, a thin, cauſtic, corrupt inflaming, and ulcerating matter is thrown out on the ſkin, often attended with grievous ſymptoms. It begins with wearineſs, languor, diſturb'd ſleep, loathing of victuals, reaching to vomit, pain in the head, coſtiveneſs, coughing and ſhivering now and then. Theſe are ſucceeded with heat all over the body, a quick pulſe, then an acute pain in the head, loins, and ſpine of the back. Children ſometimes have epileptic fits. On the fourth day ſpots appear on the face and neck, and ſucceſſively all over the body. This eruption continues two or three days. In the mean while the fever and ſymptoms abate and almoſt ceaſe. Afterwards the pox tend to ſuppuration, beginning at the face, and then proceed downwards. On the eleventh day the ſwelling in the face and inflammation diſappear, the puſtules fall off, and on the fourteenth or fifteenth day they periſh entirely. They have been generally divided into the diſtinct and confluent ſort.

Febris ex inflammatiòne Veſicæ, a fever from the inflammation of the bladder. The pathognomonic and eſſential ſigns of this diſeaſe are an acute, burning and preſſing pain in the region of the *pubes*, with a fever, a conſtant teneſmus, and a perpetual ſtriving to make water.

Febris uterìna ſive inflammàtio uteri, a uterine fever or inflammation of the womb. This is known by a heat and fixt pain in the groin, with an acute fever, a pain in the loins and bottom of the belly, an inflation of the abdomen, a ſtimulus to make water and to go to ſtool, a heat and difficulty of urine. The breaſts ſwell in proportion as the inflam'd Uterus.

Ferrum, Iron, a metal.

Ficus, the Fig-tree. The fruit called *Càricæ* or figs, are in uſe.

Filipèndula, Dropwort. The root is diuretic and cleanſes the kidneys. It has been given againſt the whites with ſucceſs; as alſo the bloody flux. It is recommended for the virtigo, falling ſickneſs, and king's-evil. The doſe in powder is a dram once a day.

Filix mas, common male fern.

Filix fœmina, Female Fern or Brakes. The root of this has been accounted the moſt ſecret of all ſecrets for killing worms, not excepting the tape-worm. The *doſe* in powder is from one dram to three. It has been us'd in decoctions againſt a ſchirrus of the ſpleen and pancreas, but is now laid aſide on account of its nauſeous taſte.

Filix flòrida, the flowering Fern, or Oſmund royal. A conſerve made of the tender ſhoots of this and the male fern has been recommended againſt the rickets.

Filtràtio, Filtration, is a method of rendering liquors fine and clear. It is now done chiefly by letting them run thro' paper.

Fiſtula, is a long, narrow, ſinuous, callous ulcer, which generally riſes from an abſceſs.

Fiſtula,

Fistula Lachrymàlis. This is either *true* or *false*. The latter arises from an obstruction of the lachrymal ducts, so that the tears cannot pass from the eyes into the nose, but run down the cheek. The *true*, besides the former, is accompanied with an ulceration of the lachrymal sack, and a purulent discharge.

Flexòres Pòllicis, The benders of the thumb. There are two of these; the *first* arises from the external protuberance of the *Humerus*, passing under the annular ligament, is inserted into the third bone of the thumb. The *second* arises from the bones of the *carpus* and is inserted into the second bone of the thumb.

Flexor Pòllicis Pedis longus, the long bender of the great toe. It arises from the upper and back part of the *Fibula*, and passing behind the inner ankle is inserted into the last bone of the great toe.

Flexor Pòllicis Pedis brevis, the short bender of the great toe. It arises from the *Os cuneiforme medium*, and is inserted into the *Ossa sesamoidàa* upon the second joint of the great toe.

Flores, Flowers, in chemistry are the finer parts of dry bodies, which are raised by sublimation from the more gross in a dry form, such as flowers of benjamin, and flowers of sulphur.

Fluor Albus, the whites. This is a very troublesome disorder in women. It is a cachectic disease, and consists in a flux, of white, lymphatic, serous or aqueous humour from the matrix. But the colours may be different, as yellow, brownish, green or blackish. Sometimes it is sharp and corrosive, sometimes foul and fetid.

Fluor Uterìnus, the same as *Fluor albus*.

Focus in optics, is the point of concourse of the converging rays.

Fœnìculum, Fennel.

Fœnum Græcum, Fenugreek. The meal of the seed has been often used in cataplasms and fomentations of the emollient ripening and discutient kind, as also in clysters to obtund the acrimony in the humours.

Fœtus. The child in the womb is so called when perfectly formed.

Folliculus Fellis. The gall-bladder.

Fomèntum, Fomentation, is the applying a medicated decoction to any part, by the means of a flannel, linnen cloth, sponge or bladder.

Fontanèlla sive Fonticulus, an issue.

Foràmen Ovàle, a hole which serves to maintain the circulation of the blood in a *fœtus*. It opens from the right auricle into the left.

Forceps, an instrument made use of by Surgeons to extract things out of wounds and the like.

Formicæ, Ants. These have been in external use to lay to paralytic limbs, and in ointments as an aphrodisiac, but are now laid aside.

Fornix, an arch, is a medullary body beginning from the fore part of the ventricles of the brain, with two small roots, which uniting run towards the back parts called *Cura Fòrnicis*.

Froènulum, the little ligament under the tongue.

Frænum, a bridle, is the ligament under the *penis*.

Fragària, the strawberry bush. The fruit is cooling, quenches thirst, abates the heat of the stomach, loosens the belly, promotes urine, and cleanses the kidneys.

Fraxinèlla, white or bastard dittany. The root is cordial, uterine and alexipharmac. It promotes sweat, urine and the menses, kills worms, and resists putrefaction. The dose in substance is from one dram to two.

Fràxinus, the ash-tree. The bark has been said to be proper to supply the place of the Jesuits bark, but falsely. A dram of the seeds in powder is said to be an excellent remedy against the jaundice and dropsy, taken frequently.

Fuligo Ligni, wood soot.

Fumària, Fumitory. The leaves cleanse the blood and render it more fluid. They incide viscid humours, open obstructions, strengthen the stomach and *viscera*, promote urine and the menses. Hence they are good in the cachexy, chronic, melancholic and hypocondriac diseases, the jaundice, and scorbutic disorders. It is accounted specific in all cutaneous affections. The *dose* of the juice is three ounces; of a slight decoction of the herb, in whey a handful.

Furor Uterìnus, is an unbounded and shameless salacity in women.

Furúnculus, a Boil. It is an inflammatory tubercle, scarce ever exceeding the size of a pidgeon's egg.

G.

Galànga minor, the lesser Galangal. This root

root is ſtomachic, cephalic, cordial and uterine. It diſcuſſes wind, eaſes the pain of the colic, and cures all diſorders depending on the weakneſs of the ſtomach. The doſe is from gr. xv. to half a dram.

Gàlbanum, a gummy roſin.

Galèga, Goat's rue. This has been accounted a great ſudorific and alexipharmac. Where it grows in plenty it is eaten as a ſallad.

Gallæ, Galls. Theſe are a great aſtringent, and have been given in fluxes and hæmorrhages. They have a febrifuge virtue which has not been long diſcovered, for they will cure agues depending on a laxity of the fibres, if given from half a dram to a dram, as the fit is coming on.

Gàllium, Ladies bedſtraw. This has been commended againſt Hæmorrhages, and the falling ſickneſs. The doſe of the herb in powder is a dram. Some ſay if it be drank as tea it will cure the gout.

Gambògia, Gumbooge.

Gànglion, is an indolent tumour on the tendinous parts, chiefly the wriſts and feet.

Gangraèna, a gangrene, is the beginning of a mortification in a fleſhy part. It begins in the integuments, and ſpreading by degrees extends to the bone, and forms a perfect *ſphàcelus*.

Gaſtrocnèmium, the calf of the leg.

Gaſtrocnèmius externus, is a muſcle which ariſes fleſhy from both proceſſes of the thigh-bone in the ham, and conſtituting a fleſhy belly, makes the outward part of the calf of the leg. The tendon joins the great tendon.

Gaſtrocnèmius internus, ariſes fleſhy from the external proceſs of the *fibula* and makes the inner part of the calf of the leg. Its ſtrong tendon uniting with the tendon of *Gaſtrocnèmius externus*, make the great tendon or *Tendo achilles*.

Genioglòſſum, a pair of muſcles ariſing from the internal and lower part of the chin, and are inſerted into the root of the tongue.

Geniohyoìdes, muſcles which ariſe from the external and lower part of the chin, and are inſerted into the *Os hyoìdes*.

Geniſta, Broom. *Sydenham* ordered a pound of broom aſhes to be put in two quarts of rheniſh wine, of which three ounces is to be given thrice a day till the patient is cured of the dropſy.

Gentiàna, Gentian, a root.

Geràmium Robertiànum, Herb-Robert. This has been accounted a great vulnerary internally and externally. It reſolves coagulated blood, and cleanſes wounds and ulcers. The doſe of it in powder is a dram. A perſon frequently afflicted with fits of the gravel could find no relief, but from a decoction of this herb.

Gilla Vitrìoli, Salt of Vitriol. It is a nauſeous vomit; the doſe is from a ſcruple to a dram.

Gìnglymus, is an articulation like the hinge of a door.

Glàndula, a Gland. Some glands are called *conglobate* or lymphatic, others conglomerate.

Glaſtum, Woad. This is chiefly uſed by Dyers.

Gladìolus lùteus, yellow water flag, or water flower de luce. The root of this plant has been commended for ſtopping fluxes of the belly and hæmorrhages. But the recent juice has been found to purge when all other things failed, and carried off the water in a dropſy moſt ſurpriſingly. Eighty drops in a little ſyrup of buckthorn was a doſe every hour or two. This was gradually encreaſed to two drams every two or three hours. At laſt it was given by ſpoonfuls with one fourth of ſyrup of buckthorn as the patient could bear the operation.

Glaucòma, is a change of colour in the cryſtalline humour of the eye, with an opacity and diminution thereof.

Glottis, is the chink of the Larynx, almoſt of an eliptic figure, and is enlarg'd and ſtraiten'd by muſcles and cartilages for the modulation of the voice in ſpeaking and ſinging.

Glycyrrhìza, Liquorice, a root.

Glutaèi, from γλουτος *the buttock*. They are three muſcles, *maximus*, *medius*, and *minimus*, all which ariſe from the external ſuperfices of the *Ilium*, *Iſchium*, and *Os ſacrum*. The *maximus* terminates four fingers breadth below the great *Trochanter*, the other two in the Trochanter itſelf.

Gomphòſis, a kind of articulation, like a nail drove into any place, as the teeth in the jaw-bone.

Gonorrhoèa virulènta, a virulent Gonorrhœa or Clap, is the involuntary efflux of purulent matter from the *penis* with pain and heat of urine.

Gramen canìnum, Dog-graſs. Tho roots

are

are aperient and diuretic. Some give a dram of the dry'd powder againſt the worms and rickets. The doſe in decoction is an ounce.

Grana Paradiſi, Grains of Paradiſe. They have nearly the ſame virtues as pepper.

Granàti Cortex, the rind of a Pomegranate. It is an aſtringent, and is given in fluxes of the belly, the whites, and hœmorrhages. The *doſe* is from half a dram to a dram.

Gratìola, Hedge-hyſſop. The leaves are a great hydragogue, and work upwards and downwards. It is recommended in the dropſy; but it cauſes intolerable gripes or ſuperpurgations. The dry herb has been given to a dram, macerated in water or wine.

Guaiàcum, a wood by ſome called *Lignum ſanctum*, and *Lignum Vitæ*.

Gummi, Gum. This is a concreted juice diſtilling from trees and herbs; it is diſſolvable in water and not inflammable.

Gummi Aràbicum, Gum Arabic.

Gummi Ammoniacum, Gum Ammoniac.

Gummi Tragacànthum, ſive Tragacànthæ, Gum Tragacanth. It is of a glutinous nature, and corrects the acrimony of the humours. It is good in coughs, hoarſeneſs, and catarrhs, heat of urine, and excoriation of the bowels. The *doſe* is from half a ſcruple to two drams. It is uſeful to make troches.

Gutta Rosàcea, is a redneſs with tubercles in the face. Sometimes the noſe is ſtrangely affected with it, and becomes of an enormous ſize.

H.

Hæmatìtes, Blood-ſtone. It is uſeful againſt hœmorrhages, ſpitting of blood, ulcers of the lungs, the whites, and fluxes of the belly; as alſo in the cachexy and ſuppreſſion of the menſes. The *doſe* in fine powder is from one ſcruple to four.

Hæmoptòica, are medicines to ſtop ſpitting of blood.

Hæmòptyſis, a ſpitting of blood.

Hæmorrhàgia, a hœmorrhage or flux of blood.

Hæmòrrhois, a flux of blood from the veins of the *Anus*. Sometimes it means the *blind piles*, which are tumors or varices in the *anus*, without any flux of blood.

Halo, is the red or duſky *arèola* round the nipple of the breaſt.

Hauſtus, a draught, is a liquid medicine to be taken at one doſe.

Hectica, a hectic fever, See *Febris hectica*.

Hedera terrèſtris, Ground-ivy, a herb.

Hedera arbòrea, the Ivy-tree. No part of it is now in uſe.

Hellèborus albus, white Hellebore, a herb.

Helleborus niger, black Hellebore.

Hemeralòpia, is a defect in the eyes, and thoſe that are afflicted with it can only ſee in the day-time.

Hemicrània, a pain in the head which affects one ſide only.

Hemiplègia, is a palſy of one ſide of the body below the head.

Hemitritæus, a ſemitertian ague. See *Febris ſemitertiàna*.

Hepar, the Liver. This is the largeſt of all the viſcera, for it takes up the greateſt part of the *abdòmen* above the *meſocòlon*. It ſerves to ſeparate the bile from the blood.

Hepatìtis, the inflammation of the liver.

Hepàtica nobilis, noble Liverwort. The leaves are ſaid to be cooling, drying, ſtrengthening, and binding.

Herba Paris, Herb Paris, true-love, or one berry. The internal uſe of it is not ſafe.

Hereditàrii morbi, Hereditary diſeaſes, ſuch as are deriv'd from the parents.

Hermaphrodìtus, an Hermaphrodite. This is ſaid of late to be nothing but a woman with an enlarg'd *clitoris*; but if this be true, whence come the *teſtes in labiis pudendi*, for ſuch there are ſometimes? To what likewiſe muſt we aſcribe the beard on the upper lip, the flatneſs of the breaſts, and the narrowneſs of the hips. Thoſe who can give a ſatisfactory anſwer to theſe queſtions can likewiſe tell why males, when deprived of their virility when young, as they grow up, have their hips greatly enlarg'd, and have no hair on their chins.

Hermètice ſigillàre, to ſeal hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glaſs till it is ready to melt, and then cloſe it with a pair of pincers.

Hèrnia, a rupture. This happens when the inteſtines or *omentum* fall into the groin or ſcrotum. Sometimes there is a protuberance of the navel, which is call'd a navel rupture.

Herniària, Rupture-wort. This has been cry'd up for curing ruptures, but the experiments that are produc'd ſeem to depend more on external applications than the *doſe* of the herb, which is a dram in powder, or two or three ounces of the juice in white wine. Others have

have more lately call'd it a ſpecific for weak ſight, and adviſe to ſprinkle the powder of it on bread and butter morning and evening, and ſo eat it.

Herpes èxedens, a tetter, or little creeping ulcer.

Herpes miliàris, a Ring-worm.

Hippoglòſſum, Double-tongue. This herb is ſaid to be vulnerary, good for ruptures in children, and is us'd as a gargle for the inflammation of the fauces. The *doſe* is a dram and a half, to be taken every morning.

Hippoſelìnum, Alexanders. The herb may be eaten as a ſallad. The ſeed is carminative and good in the flatulent colic and aſthma. The *doſe* is two ſcruples or a dram.

Hirùdo, a Leech.

Homoplàta, the ſhoulder-bone or blade-bone.

Hordeum dèſtichum, common barley.

Hordeum Gàllicum, decorticated barley.

Hordeum Perlàtum, is barley made into ſmall round white grains reſembling pearl. Barley is more cooling, and not ſo clammy and nouriſhing as oats or wheat.

Hormìnum ſatìvum, Garden Clary. The leaves and ſeeds are antiſpaſmodic, and accounted excellent in the whites, hyſteric fits, and the colic. The leaves with the flowers may be drank as tea.

Horròr, a ſhivering or ſhaking, not ſo great as trembling.

Humectàntia, moiſtening medicines.

Hùmerus, the Shoulder.

Humòres ſanguìnei. Theſe humours were ſaid by the ancients to be *bilious*, *pituitous*, *melancholic*, and *ſanguineous*. This diſtinction is now laid aſide.

Humòres Oculàris, the humours of the eye. Theſe are the *aqueous*, the *cryſtalline*, and the *vitreous*.

Hydrárgyrus, Quickſilver.

Hydàtides, Watery bladders. They have been found in the *abdòmen* of perſons afflicted with the dropſy.

Hydragògа, medicines to purge off water.

Hydrocèle, is a watery ſwelling of the *ſcrotùm*.

Hydrocèphalum, a dropſy of the head, a diſeaſe which ſometimes afflicts children.

Hydromel, a mixture of water and honey.

Hydrophòbia, the dread of water, a ſymptom of the bite of a mad dog.

Hydrops, the Dropſy. This is of three kinds, the *Anaſarca*, the *Aſcites*, and the *Tympanites*; which *ſee*.

Hydrops ad màtulam, the ſame as *Diabetes*.

Hygièine, is that part of medicine which teaches the method of preſerving health.

Hymen, is a membrane ſometimes circular, ſometimes ſemilunar, which ſtraitens the *vagina* in virgins. It has an aperture into the *vagina*. The laceration of this in the firſt congreſs generally produces the Moſaic ſigns of virginity.

Hyòides, the forked bone at the root of the tongue.

Hyoſcy amus, the common black Henbane. This is anodyne, eaſes pain, promotes ſleep, and abates the acrimony of the humours. But it diſturbs the mind, and brings ridiculous deliriums and fantaſtical dreams. The *roots*, *leaves*, and *ſeed*, have all the ſame effects. The ſeed has been greatly commended for ſpitting of blood, and has been given from half a ſcruple to a ſcruple. However, it is an unſafe medicine, and ought to be entirely rejected.

Hyoſcy amus albus, white henbane. This is milder and ſafer than the black.

Hyo-Thyroìdes. Theſe are two muſcles which raiſe the *làrynx*, and ſtraiten the *glottis* or chink.

Hypercathàrſis, exceſſive purgation.

Hypèricum, St. John's wort. This is given inwardly againſt wounds and ulcers; and has been accounted of great efficacy to rectify all diſorders of the mind. A handful of the tops of this herb in flower are given in decoction, or a dram of the herb or ſeed. Some commend it highly for difficulty in making water, and for ulcers of the kidneys or bladder.

Hypochòndria. Theſe lie on each ſide the Epigaſtric region above the navel, and reach from the ſpurious ribs to the *Ilia*. The liver is in the right *Hypochòndrium*, and the ſpleen in the left.

Hypochondrìaca affectio, the Hipochondriac diſeaſe. This is a ſpaſmodico-flatulent diſorder of the ſtomach and inteſtines, whereby the periſtaltic motion is perverted, and irregular motions are produc'd, diſturbing the whole animal œconomy.

Hypocìſtidis ſuccus, the inſpiſſated juice of Hypocìſtis. It is like *Acacia* and has been uſed againſt hæmorrhages and fluxes. The doſe is from half a dram to a dram.

Hypogàſtrium, the lower part of the belly. The *Hypogaſtric region* begins two fingers breadth below the navel, and reaches to the *Os pubis*. On each ſide lie the *Ilia*.

Hypòpyon, is a collection of pus under the *Cornea* of the eye, or between its *Làmina*.

Hypòstasis Urìnæ, the ſediment of the urine.

Hyſtèrica Paſſio, the hyſteric diſeaſe. This is a ſpaſmodico-convulſive affection of the *Genus nervoſum*, proceeding from corruption or retention of lympha and blood in the *Uterus*, infecting the nervous parts of the body more or leſs, by the nerves of the *Os ſacrum*, the loins and the whole ſpinal marrow. It is attended with a long train of ſymptoms, of which a ſtrangulation of the fauces, and an intercepted breathing almoſt to ſuffocation, a fainting, and loſs of voice, are the principal.

Hyſſòpus, Hyſſop. This ſtrengthens the ſtomach, helps digeſtion, promotes expectoration, and is of great ſervice in the humoral aſthma. The doſe of the leaves in powder, is a dram, in decoction a handful.

Hyſtèrica. Remedies appropriated to cure the diſorders of the *Uterus*.

I.

Jalàpium, Jalap, a root.

Japònica Terra. Japan earth.

Jàſminum, Jeſſamy. It is of no uſe in medicine.

Iberis, ſciatica Creſſes. This powerfully incides and attenuates pituitous humours in the ſtomach, helps digeſtion, and is good in the hypochondriac diſeaſe. Half an ounce of the powdered leaves taken in wine in a morning faſting, is a great diuretic, and excellent in the dropſy. Externally the freſh leaves or roots mixt with lard and laid to the part eaſes the pain of the hip-gout.

Ichthyocòlla, Iſing-glaſs, or fiſh-glue. This made into a gelly and taken by ſpoonfuls from half a pint to a pint in a day, may be very uſeful in an acrimonious ſtate of the humours, thin catarrhs and ſpitting of blood.

Ictèrus, the jaundice. This appears firſt with a yellow colour in the white of the eye, which is followed by a yellowneſs of all the ſkin. The urine is of ſaffron colour, and the excrements are pale.

Idiopathìa, a primary diſeaſe which depends on no other.

Idioſyncràſia, Idioſyncraſy. This means ſomething peculiar to a particular temperament.

Jejùnum inteſtìnum. This is the ſecond ſmall inteſtine. It is called jejune, becauſe it is frequently empty.

Ilia, are thoſe parts of the ſides which join to the hypogaſtric region.

Ilìaca Paſſio, the Iliac paſſion. This is a moſt acute pain in the ſmall inteſtines tending to an inflammation, in which the periſtaltic motion of the guts is inverted, and the contents of the inteſtines are thrown up by the mouth.

Ilium, the third ſmall inteſtine. It begins where the jejùnum ends, and is terminated by the *Cœcum*.

Ilium Os, a bone which is part of the Os innòminatum. It is ſo called becauſe it contains the Gut *Ilium*.

Imperatòria, Maſterwort. The root is good in all cold diſorders of the bowels, brain and nerves. It opens obſtructions, cures the jaundice, and is good in aſthmas. The doſe is from half a dram to a dram. Externally mixt with a little hogs-lard it cures obſtinate ring-worms.

Impetìgo, is a dry ſcaly cruſty itch which leaves bloody ſpots after the ſcabs are taken off, which is ſucceeded by a painful heat, and an intolerable itching. It is hard to cure and apt to return. The higheſt degree of it is called a *Leprous Pſora*.

Incarnàntia and *Incarnatìva*, are medicines ſuppoſed to generate fleſh.

Incisòres Dentes, the fore teeth.

Incraſſàntia, medicines which thicken the humours.

Incubus, the Night-mare, an oppreſſion in ſleep, in which a perſon ſtrives to ſpeak and move but cannot. Some think there is a ſort of weight laid on their breaſts, hence they have ſuppoſed themſelves hag-ridden.

Index, the Fore-finger.

Indicans, an Indicant, or thing *indicating*, is every circumſtance that accompanies the diſeaſe; and the judgment that is made in conſequence of the circumſtances is termed the *indication*. The means or remedies which theſe circumſtances direct to be made uſe of are the *indicàta*, or things indicated.

Inflammation, an Inflammation, ſtrictly ſpeaking, is a very hot tumour, in fleſhy and ſanguineous parts, with redneſs and pain. It proceeds from a preternatural congeſtion of blood, or other humours which diſtends and preſſes the nervous membranes.

Infuſio,

Infuſio, Infuſion, is the extraction of the ſtrength of any medicine, by a proper liquor with or without heat.

Inguen, the groin.

Innominàtum Os, the nameleſs bone. It conſiſts of three bones, the *Ilium*, the *Os Pubis*, and the *Iſchium*. Theſe are joined by cartilages in children, till they are ſeven years old, but in adults they unite into one bone.

Inquietùdo, Reſtleſſneſs, is when the patient moves himſelf from one ſide of the bed to the other, throwing his arms about, drawing up his feet and legs, and never continuing long in a poſture.

Inſèſſus, a half bath.

Inſpiràtio, is the induction of the air into the lungs by the mouth, noſtrils, and *aſpera arteria*.

Inſpiſſátio, is the reducing any liquid to a proper conſiſtence by evaporation.

Inſùltus, is the firſt attack of a diſeaſe.

Integumèntum, is the covering of any external part.

Intercoſtàles Muſculi, the intercoſtal muſcles. Theſe are very thin fleſhy planes, which occupy the interſtices of the ribs, whoſe fibres run obliquely from one ſide to the other. One of the planes is external, the other internal. They are divided by an extremely thin and fine cellular membrane, and are forty-four in all, that is, twenty-two of a ſide, eleven internal, and as many external.

Intermìttens Febris, ſee *Febris intermittens*.

Internódium, this is the name of the bones of the fingers, as they are mutually join'd and articulated among themſelves.

Interòſſei Mùſculi, Muſcles between the bones of the fingers and toes.

Intertrìgo, a galling or excoriation. This frequently happens to perſons not us'd to ride, and to children from the ſharpneſs of their urine.

Ipecacuànha, a root.

Iris Florentìna, Florentine Orris, the root.

Iris purpùrea noſtras, Flower-de-luce. The juice of the freſh root is a hydragogue, and given to two or three ounces works upwards and downwards; but it is acrimonious, and can be given ſafely to very few, though ſome recommend it in the dropſy.

Iris, the variouſly-coloured circle in the eye, which in ſome is black, grey, hazle, &c.

Iſchias, the Hip-gout. See *Sciàtica*.

Iſchium, a Bone. It is the lower and poſterior part of the *Os innominàtum*.

Iſchùria, a ſuppreſſion of urine.

Juglans, a Walnut-tree. The powder of the dry'd inner bark is a vomit; as alſo of the Iùli or Catkins, but milder. The *doſe* of each is from half a dram to a dram. Some cry up the catkins as a moſt excellent remedy againſt the falling ſickneſs and bloody flux, in which caſes the *doſe* is from two ſcruples to a dram.

Jugulàris vena, the jugular vein.

Julàpium or *Julèpum*, a Julep.

Iùlus, a Catkin, an aggregation of flowers of the ſame ſex fixt to a kind of an axis. It is otherwiſe called *Amentum*.

Jujùbæ, Jujubs. A pectoral fruit which ſheaths the acrimony or tickling phlegm. It allays coughs, abates the heat of urine, and eaſes pains of the bladder. The decoction may be uſed as common drink. The proportion is an ounce to three quarts of water.

Juncus odoràtus, Camel's-hay. See *Schænànthus*.

Junìperus, the Juniper-tree.

Jùpiter, Tin.

K.

Kali, Glaſſwort. This is of little or no uſe in medicine.

Kermes, the juice is only uſed with us.

L.

Làbdanum, a Roſin. It is ſeldom given inwardly, yet is has been uſed to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, to help digeſtion, to ſtop defluxious, and againſt the bloody flux. The *doſe* is a dram. Outwardly apply'd to the head, it is good againſt cold diſorders of the brain; laid to the pit of the ſtomach, it is a remedy againſt a weakneſs of that part; and to the temples, it ſometimes cures the toothach.

Làbium Laporìnum, a Hare-lip.

Lacca, Lac, by ſome improperly called *Gum-lac*. It has been given in obſtructions of the viſcera, the dropſy, and the jaundice; as alſo in the whites and rheumatiſm. The *doſe* is from half a dram to a dram; diſſolv'd in ſpirit of wine it cures the laxity of the gums.

Puncta Lachrymàlia. Theſe are two little holes, one in each eye-lid, over againſt each other in the corner of the eye next the noſe. They receive the ſuperfluous moiſture of the eye, and diſcharge it into a reſervoir call'd the lachrymal ſack.

Laconicum,

Lacònicum, a Bagnio.

Làctea Febris, the milk-fever. See *Febris lactea*.

Lactùca, Lettuce. It is anodyne, cooling, and relaxing, and ſaid to be good in hypochondriac and ſcorbutic caſes. The *doſe* of the juice is from an ounce to two; of the ſeed in emulſions, from a dram to a dram and a half.

Lagopthálmus, is a diſorder of the eyes, wherein the upper eye-lid will not cover the eye.

Lambdoïdes, is the poſterior ſuture of the ſkull, which divides the bone of the occiput from the bones of the Bregma and the temples.

Làmium album, white Archangel. It is of great uſe againſt the whites and hœmorrhages of the womb. It may be drank as tea.

Lapis Bezoar Orientàlis, Oriental Bezoar-ſtole. This abſorbs acids, abates acrimony, and reſolves groſs humours. The *doſe* is from ten grains to fourteen. Prepared oiſter-ſhells will anſwer the ſame purpoſes.

Lavèndula, Lavender.

Laurèola, Spurge Laurel. The internal uſe of it is dangerous.

Laurus, the Bay-tree.

Làxàntia, laxative medicines.

Lapis Lazùli, the Azure ſtone. It is will vomit and purge, but is never uſed.

Lèmnia Terra, Lemnian earth. Is an abſorbent. The *doſe* is from half a ſcruple to half a dram.

Lens vulgàris, Lentils. They are of no uſe in phyſic.

Lentígines, Freckles.

Lepidium, Dittander or pepper-wort. This is a great diuretic, opens obſtructions of the viſcera, incides viſcid phlegm adhering to the ſtomach, and helps digeſtion. The leaves are good in ſcorbutic and hypochondriac diſorders. The *doſe* of the leaves in powder, and taken in wine, is from two drams to half an ounce.

Lepra, the Leproſy. It is a dry ſcab with itching, which changes into ſcales like thoſe of fiſh. It appears firſt on the knees and elbows, and is rough to the touch, ſpreading by degrees over the whole body.

Lepra Aràbum, the leproſy of the Arabs. It is the ſame as the *Elephantìaſis* of the *Greeks*, and is a moſt filthy diſeaſe, by ſome called a cancer of the whole body.

Lethàrgus, a Lethargy. It is a heavy and perpetual ſleep, with ſcarce any intervals of waking, and is attended with a frequent pulſe.

Levàtor, a muſcle of the *ſcapula* is ſo call'd, as alſo of the *anus*.

Leucophlegmàtia. This is a milder kind of a *dropſy anaſarca*, and more eaſily cured.

Levìſticum, Lovage. The root ſtrengthens the ſtomach, attenuates viſcid humours, eaſes the colic, helps the aſthma, cures the jaundice, and opens obſtructions of the viſcera. The doſe is from half a dram to a dram; and of the ſeed, which is good in the ſame caſes, from a ſcruple to half a dram.

Lichen, Liverwort. This is drying and binding, and has been formerly given with ſucceſs againſt conſumptions. The *doſe* in powder is a dram.

Lìchen cinèreus terrèſtris, Aſh-coloured ground Liverwort.

Lientèria, Lientery, is a flux of the belly, wherein the aliment comes away but little altered.

Ligamèntum, a Ligament, is a white fibrous cloſe-compacted ſubſtance, more ſupple than a cartilage, and more hard to break.

Lignum Rhòdium, Roſe-wood. There is an eſſential oil drawn from this, which at preſent is of no other uſe than to ſcent pomatum.

Limònia Mala, Lemons.

Lìlium Convàllium, Lilly of the valley. The flowers are accounted cephalic and nervine. They are recommended againſt the apoplexy, epilepſy, vertigo, convulſions, the palſey, catarrhs, and other colds diſeaſes of the head. The *doſe* of the flowers in powder is a dram, of the conſerve half an ounce. It is likewiſe an errhine.

Linària, Toad-flax. This is recommended for external uſe, to reſolve congeal'd blood and lympha, to abate their acrimony, to relax the over-tenſe parts, and to eaſe pain.

Lìnea alba, the white line. It runs from the *cartilago enſiformis* to the juncture of the *os pubis*, dividing the abdomen in the middle. It is formed by the tendons of the abdominal muſcles.

Lingua cervìna, Harts-tongue. It is ſaid to open obſtructions of the viſcera, to cure hyſteric diſorders, to ſtop looſeneſſes and ſpitting of blood. The *doſe* of the herb in powder is a dram or two.

Lingua, the Tongue. It is divided into the baſis, the point, the ſuperior and inferior ſurface, and the edges. The ſuperior

ſuperior ſurface is divided into two parts by a line call'd the *Linea mediàna*. The inferior ſurface is about half the length of the upper. It is compoſed of ſoft fleſhy fibres, intermixed with a medullary web of a ſingular kind. They are ranged very differently; ſome are bounded by the ſubſtance of the tongue, and others go to form muſcles. The whole extent of the ſuperior ſurface is covered with thick membranes of a different texture, which is full of *papillæ*. Beſides that it has a very fine membrane or kind of *epedèrmis*, which likewiſe covers the inferior ſurface, but without *papillæ*. Some of the *papillæ* have heads, ſome are ſemilenticular or orbicular, and others are downy. The tongue conſiſts of three ſorts of fibres, longitudinal, tranſverſe, and vertical, which are intermixt with each other, and may be called *internal muſcles*.

Linimèntum, a Liniment. It is an external medicine of a middle conſiſtence between an ointment and an oil.

Linum, Flax. The ſeed, and oil of the ſeed are in uſe.

Linum cathàrticum, Purging Flax. It is accounted good againſt rheumatic pains, tertian and quartan agues; as alſo for the dropſy. It is common to take the decoction of a handful in wine or ale as a ſtrong purge. Likewiſe a dram or two of the bruiſed leaves, or a dram of the powdered leaves is a *doſe*.

Lipothỳmia, a fainting fit.

Lippitùdo, Lippitude, a diſorder of the eyes, whereby they are cloſed up in the night-time and opened with difficulty in the morning.

Liquorìtia, Liquorice, a root.

Lithàrgyrus, Litharge, a preparation of lead. It is uſed to make plaſters.

Lithìaſis, a ſtone in the kidneys, bladder, or other parts.

Lithitòmia, Lithotomy, a cutting for the ſtone.

Lithòtomus, one that cuts for the ſtone.

Lithontrìptica, medicines ſaid to break the ſtone.

Lithoſpèrmum, Gromwel. This is a powerful diuretic, and good to cleanſe the urinary paſſages, as well as to abate the ſharpneſs of the urine. The *doſe* of the ſeed is from half a dram to a dram, in emulſion to half an ounce.

Lixìvium, a Lye, is ſalt diſſolved in water. It is generally made with Potaſhes.

Lixìvium ſal, a lixivious ſalt. It is an alkalious fixt ſalt.

Locàlia Medicamènta, local medicines. Theſe are external remedies apply'd to a certain place or part.

Lohoch, a Lambative.

Lochìa or *Lòchia*, the purgations of childbed women after the excluſion of the birth and after-birth.

Longìſſimus dorſi, the longeſt muſcle of the back. It riſes from the *Os ſacrum*, and the poſterior ſpine of the *Ilium*, and terminates partly in all the *vertebræ* of the ſpine of the back, particularly in their tranſverſe apophyſes, and partly in the ribs.

Lotus urbàna, ſweet Trefoil. It is ſaid to abſterge, digeſt, eaſe pain, reſolve coagulated blood, and heal wounds. A dram of the tops in flowers boil'd in wine, is ſaid to cure the pleuriſy. The *doſe* of the ſeeds is a dram.

Lùcius, a Pike. The jaw bone is ſaid to have the ſame virture as crabs-eyes, and to be efficacious againſt the pleuriſy and peripneumony. The *doſe* in powder is from half a dram to a dram.

Lues venèrea, the French pox.

Lupìnus, Lupins. The meal is one of the reſolving *farinas*.

Lùjula, Wood-ſorrel. It is cooling and proper to terminate the fervor of blood, as well as abate the acrimony of a cauſtic bile: with ſcurvy-graſs and other things of the ſame kind, it is proper for the ſcurvy. It may be taken any way at pleaſure.

Lùmbrici, Earth-worms. They are diuretic and good in all nervous diſorders. Some account them a ſpecific in convulſions. The *doſe* in powder is from half a dram to a dram.

Lunàtici, Lunatics. They are ſo called from *Luna* the moon, becauſe their madneſs is increaſed at certain phaſes of that planet.

Lùpulus, Hops. Theſe are chiefly employ'd in making malt liquors. The tops boil'd reſemble *aſparagus*.

Luxàtio, Luxation, is the putting a bone out of joint.

Lympha. This is a fluid ſecreted from the arterial blood, and is tranſparent, aqueous, and imbuted with a ſubtile gelly. It is carried back to the heart from the outward and other parts of the body by peculiar pellucid veſſels called lymphatics. It ſeems to be the watery part and recrement of the nutritious juice.

Macis,

M.

Macis, Mace, a ſpice.

Màcula Hepàtica, a liver ſpot. This is a duſky ſpot as big as the palm of the hand, and appears in the groin, back breaſt, and other parts of the body. It is a ſign of the diſſolv'd ſtate of the blood.

Magiſtèrium, a magiſtery. A powder gain'd from ſubſtances by ſolution and precipitation.

Magma. The remainder after the expreſſion of juices; as alſo after infuſion, decoction, or diſtillation.

Magna artèria, the great artery.

Majoràna, Marjoram, a herb.

Malàbathrum, the Indian leaf. It is only uſed in Venice Treacle and Mithridate.

Malàcia, the longing of pregnant women.

Malicòrium, the rind or peel of a pomegranate.

Malìgnus Morbus, a malignant diſeaſe. It is attended with a ſolution and putrefaction of the humours, and generally makes its onſet with a ſudden loſs of ſtrength.

Màlleus, is one of the little bones of the ear.

Malva, Mallows, a herb.

Mammæ, the breaſts of women. They are compounded of numerous glands and lactiferous ducts, ſerving for the ſecretion of milk. In pregnant women and thoſe that give ſuck, the magnitude is enlarged. Before puberty, and in virgins they are leſs. In countries where they go naked, and there is no preſſure on the breaſt, virgins have the *Arèolæ* about the nipples, riſing up like half a globe, which occaſioned an ignorant traveller to affirm in one of the magazines, that he had ſeen women with one breaſt upon another.

Malva arbòrea, Hollyhocks. It is emollient, but never uſed in phyſic.

Mammiformes, or *Mamillàres Procèſſus*, Mammiform proceſſes. Thoſe are two *Apophyſes* of the temporal bones.

Mandràgora, Mandrake. The leaves of this are narcotic, and have been only uſed in external applications.

Mània, Madneſs, a depravation of the imagination and judgment, with heat and raving: but without a fever or dread.

Mánica Hippòcratis, Hippocrates's bag. A flannel bag of a pyramidical figure, through which liquors are ſtrained.

Manìpulus, a handful, as much as can be contained in the hand. Herbs are often preſcribed thus; but it would be better to ſubſtitute a more determinate weight in its ſtead.

Manna, a limpid liquor which flows from a tree, and afterwards coagulates.

Maràſmus. This is a diſeaſe which happens to old perſons when they fall into a corruption of the viſcera. The appetite is quite loſt, there is conſtant heat, the ſtrength is exhauſted by degrees, and at length quite fails.

Margarìtæ, Pearls. Theſe when prepared, are abſorbent, but have no more virtues than oiſter-ſhells. The *doſe* is from a ſcruple to half a dram.

Marrhùbium, Horehound, a herb.

Mars, Iron or Steel.

Marum Syrìacum, Syrian herb Maſtic. The uſe of this has been long laid aſide.

Marum vulgàre, Herb Maſtick. This is counted an efficacious nervous medicine, and is more powerful than marjoram. The *doſe* of the leaves in powder is half a dram; uſed as an errhine, it is ſaid to purge and ſtrengthen the brain, and to reſtore a loſt ſmell.

Màſtiche, Maſtich, a roſin.

Maſſetères, Muſcles which ariſe from the inferior and interior part of the *Os Jugale*, and are inſerted into the external ſuperficies of the angle of the *Maxilla*.

Maſtoidaèus Mùſculus. It ariſes from the *Sternum and Clavìcula*, and is inſerted into the external ſurface of the mamillary or maſtoide proceſs.

Maſtòides, are the ſame as the mammiform or mammillary proceſſes.

Matricària, Feverfew, a herb.

Maturàntia, Suppurating medicines.

Meàtus auditòrius, the auditory canal.

Mechoacànna, the root of an *American Convòlvulus*. It purges ſerous humours, and is reckoned good in catarrhous and cold diſeaſes, in the epilepſy, aſthma, King's-evil, gout, and French-pox. It is ſaid to open the obſtructions of the *viſcera*, and is a very ſafe purge in the dropſy. The *doſe* is from one dram to two.

Mediàna vena, a vein in the arm between the *cephalic* and *baſilic*.

Mediaſtìnum, a membrane dividing the thorax and lungs into two parts. It is formed of a duplicature of the pleura, and includes the heart between its two *lamellæ*. It is connected to the *ſternum* before, and to the *vertebræ* behind.

Medìcina, Medicine, is the art of healing, or of preſerving health while preſent, and reſtoring it when abſent.

Medùlla

Medùlla, the marrow.

Medùlla oblongàta. This is the more compact basis, or inferior medullary substance of the *Cèrebrum* and *Cerebèllum*. It unites as it were into a tail, and is extended to the great hole of the *Os Occipitis*. It is the root of the nerves of the brain, and the origin of the spinal marrow. It collects the fluid which is separated in the cortex of the brain, from whence it is transferred to the *Sensória* and other parts, for the continuance of sense, and the preservation of motion. Hurts in this are mortal, but not so in the rest of the brain.

Medùlla Ossium, the marrow of the bones. This, while fresh, is the most subtile of all kinds of fat, and is good internally in an acrid scorbutic disposition of the humours.

Medùlla spinàlis, the spinal marrow. It is a continuation of the *Medùlla oblongàta*, and as it were the tail of the brain. It is included in the boney canal of the *vertebræ*, and is extended from the head to the end of the *Os sacrum*.

Mel, honey. This is very penetrating, aperient, and detergent. It dissolves gross humours and promotes expectoration. It is apt to turn bilious. An ounce or two may be taken at a time.

Melampòdium, black Hellebore. See *Helleborus niger*.

Melanagòga, Melanagogues, Purgers of choler.

Melanchòlia, is a lasting obstinate delirium, with a fixt attention of the mind upon a particular object, but without a fever. There is likewise a constant dejection, dread, and sadness, without any evident cause.

Melilòtus, Melilot. The leaves and flowers are emollient, and sometimes used in fomentations, cataplasms, and clysters.

Melìssa, Balm. The leaves are cordial, cephalic, stomachic, and useful in all nervous diseases. It is likewise uterine, and revives pregnant women in danger of abortion, as well as eases spurious pains after child-birth. When the menses are deficient, they are of service in uterine baths and *pediluvia*.

Melo, a Melon. The seed is one of the greater cold seeds.

Membràna, a Membrane. This is a flexible texture of fibres crossing each other on the same plane.

Membràna adipòsa, is a texture of very fine membranous leaves, in which there are an infinite number of fine transparent *vesicles* or *cellulæ*, which contain fat. It is placed on the internal surface of the skin, and enters between the fibres of the muscles.

Menses, are the sanguineous excretions from the *uterus* and *vagina*, which happen every month to women apt for generation.

Mènstruum, any liquor is so called which is used as a dissolvent, or which is design'd to extract the virtues of ingredients.

Mentha vulgàris, Garden or Spear-mint.

Mentha piperìtis, Pepper-mint.

Mercùrius, Quicksilver.

Mercuriàlis, French Mercury. The virtues of this are doubtful. It is sometimes ordered in clysters.

Mesaraèum, the Mesentery.

Mesaráica Vasa, the mesenteric vessels.

Mesentèrica Vasa, the mesenteric vessels.

Mesentèrium, the Mesentery. This is a thick fat membrane placed in the middle of the intestines. When separated from them it is three ells in circumference.

Mesocòlon, is that part of the mesentery connected to the gross intestines.

Mèspilus, a Medlar-tree. Medlars are astringent, but never used in physic.

Meum Athamànticum, Spignel. The root is aromatic, carminative, attenuating, and strengthening. It is accounted good in flatulencies, the gripes and moist asthma. The *dose* is from half a dram to a dram.

Mezèreon or *Mezeraèon*, Spurge Olive. It is a drastic purge, and some give three of the berries against the dropsy; but it is unsafe.

Metacàrpus, four bones of the hand next to the fingers.

Metàllum, a Metal. There are seven metals, gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, and quicksilver. Some reject this last from the number, because it is not malleable.

Metàstasis, the removal of a disease or humour from one part to another.

Metatàrsus. These are five little bones connected to the bones of the *Tarsus*, and constitute the bottom of the foot.

Miàsma, is the infectious matter of epidemic diseases, and is very noxious to the vital spirits.

Milium, Millet. The seed is more used for aliment than for medicine.

Millefolium, Yarrow. This is a mild astringent, and is recommended in a debility and laxity of the fibres, in hæmorrhages and fluxes of every kind, to prevent

prevent abortion; as a preſervative againſt the gravel, and as a moſt uſeful remedy for hypochondraic and hyſteric fits. In hæmorrhages, looſeneſſes and incontinence of urine it may be drank as tea. The doſe of the herb in powder is from one dram to two. In the whites and ſimple gonorrhœa, an ounce of the juice will be proper.

Millèpedæ, Hog-lice or Wood-lice.

Minium, Red-lead.

Miſerère mei, the iliac Paſſion.

Mons vèneris, the ſuperior part of the Pubes in women.

Morbìli, the Meaſles. See *Febris Morbillòſa*.

Morbus, a Diſeaſe.

Morbus Règius, the Jaundice.

Morſus Diàboli, Devils Bit. This is alexipharmac, and ſaid to be good in the quinſey and ulcers of the mouth and throat of every kind. The doſe of the juice of the leaves and roots is from one ounce to two.

Moſchàta nux, a Nutmeg.

Moſchus, Muſk.

Morus, the Mulberry-tree. Ripe mulberries are cooling and render the belly ſlippery; uſed in gargles they are deterſive. The bark of the root is ſaid to open obſtructions of the liver and ſpleen, to ſtop looſeneſſes and to kill worms. The doſe in powder is a dram.

Mucago, Mucilage.

Mucilàgo, the ſame.

Mucus, is a thick, viſcid liquid excrement, which flows to the noſtrils and palate.

Mucus inteſtinòrum, is a kind of viſcidity, proceeding from the glands and lines the inteſtines, to defend them from ſharp acrid humours.

Muriàtica acrimònia, muriatic Acrimony. This is a ſharpneſs of the humours ſuppoſed to approach to the nature of ſea ſalt, as in the ſcurvy, melancholy, &c.

Mùſculus, a Muſcle, is the inſtrument of motion; or a part of the body deſigned for the performance of voluntary motion. It is divided into the body or belly and two extremities, which are generally whitiſh and are called *tendons*, its action conſiſts in the contraction of the belly.

Mydrìaſis, is too great a Dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

Myològia, Myology, is that part of anatomy which treats of the ſtructure, ſituation and functions of all the muſcles of the body.

Myòpia ſive Myopìaſis, ſhort or near-ſightedneſs.

Myops, a perſon who is near-ſighted.

Myrobàlani, Myrobalans. A fruit brought from the *Eaſt Indies*, they are now never uſed.

Myrrha, Myrrh. A gummy roſin.

Myrrhis, ſweet Cicely, of the ſame nature as chervil.

Myrthus, the Myrtle-tree. The berries are an aſtringent but never uſed.

N.

Nopus dulcis, navew gentle. The ſeeds are an ingredient in the Venice-treacle.

Napus ſylveſtris, rape. The ſeeds are ſaid to be detergent, ſtrengthening, and to open obſtructions of the viſcera. The doſe is from half a dram to a dram.

Narcòtica are medicines that induce a ſtupor and eaſe pain.

Nardus cèltica, celtic nard.

Nardus indica, Indian ſpike-nard. At preſent their only uſe is in mithridate and venice-treacle.

Naſtùrtium aquàticum, water-creſſes. The leaves are diuretic, incide groſs humours, open obſtructions of the viſcera, are a great antiſcorbutic, and are good in many chronic diſeaſes. They alſo purify the blood and humours. They are eaten as a ſallad, and the doſe of the juice is from one ounce to two.

Naſtùrtium hortènſe. Garden-creſſes. They have the virtues of the former but weaker. The doſe of the juice is from two ounces to three.

Nates cèrebri, are two orbicular prominences of the brain, behind the thalamus of the optic nerves.

Naviculàre os, is the third bow of the *tarſus* in both feet.

Naùſea, is a kind of loathing and inclination to vomit.

Nèpeta, Nep or Catmint. The leaves are uterine and promote the menſes. They open obſtructions of the *viſcera*, cure the jaundice, and are good in coughs and the aſthma. The doſe in powder is half a dram.

Nephrìticum Lignum, Nephritic Wood. It was eſteemed good againſt the gravel but has loſt its credit.

Nephrìtis, an inflammation of the kidneys.

Nephros, a Kidney.

Nervi, the Nerves, are little bundles of tranſparent, and tenſile filaments, whoſe ſides are united to each other by the means of membranes. There is an exceeding fine fluid paſſes through them from the brain to the extremities.

Neuroìogia, Neurology. A treatiſe of the nerves.

Nicotiàna,

Nicotiàna, Tobacco.

Nigella, Fennel Flower. The ſeeds promote urine and the menſes, incide groſs phlegm in the lungs, kill worms, and are ſaid to be a ſpecific in agues. The doſe is from two ſcruples to a dram.

Nitrum, Salt Petre.

Noſocòmium, a Hoſpital.

Nucha, the Nape of the Neck.

Nummulária, Moneyworth. It is a vulnerary herb, and good in all hœmorrhages and fluxes. It is likewiſe an antiſcorbutic, and commended againſt hectics in children. The doſe in Powder is half a dram.

Nux Moſchàta, a Nutmeg.

Nux piſtàchia, the Piſtachio or Fiſtic Nut. It is analeptic and good in emaciated habits.

Nyctolòpia, a Diſorder in the Eyes, when the patient can ſee beſt in the night.

Nymphæ, are two membraneous Parts of the *Pudèndum Muliebre*. They are reddiſh, carvernous, ſometimes large and ſometimes little. They are continued to the prepuce, and joined to the interior ſide of the *labia*.

Nymphaèa alba, White-water-lilly. The root is given in ptiſans, to allay heat of urine, in all internal inflammations, burning fevers, watching and other caſes where it is neceſſary to curb the inordinate motion of the blood and ſpirits. Cut lengthwiſe and applied to the ſoals of the feet they have cured tertian agues. The doſe in decoction is from two drams to half an ounce; of the dried root from half a dram to a dram.

O.

Obtundèntia, are Medicines which ſheath acrid humours.

Ochra, yellow Oker. It is uſed only as a paint.

Occiput, the poſterior part of the ſkull.

Ocimum, baſil. The leaves are ſaid to be cordial, pectoral and cephalic. Some drink it as tea againſt pains of the head.

Oculus, the Eye. This is the external organ of ſight. The bulb of it is made up of tunics, humours and veſſels. The tunics are, 1. the *albugìnea*, *adnata* or *conjunctiva*; the white of the eye. 2. *Còrnea*, which is tranſparent, convex, and divided into ſeveral *lamellæ*. 3. *Scleròtica*. This is hard, opake, and is extended from the *cornea* to the optic nerve. 4. *Choroìdes*. It is ſeated immediately under the *Scleròtica*, whoſe interior *lamélla* is called *Ruyſchiàna*. It is full of veſſels and imbuted with blackneſs. 5. The *Uvea*. This is the anterior part of the *Choroìdes*, and may be ſeen through the *cornea*. The anterior part is coloured and is called the *Iris*. In the midſt of this is the pupil, which is round, and capable of being dilated and contracted. The poſterior ſurface is black, which being wiped off, the Sphincter of the pupil appears with orbicular fibres. There are likewiſe ciliary fibres for the dilatation of the pupil. The ſpace between the *uvea* and the *cornea* is called the anterior chamber of the eye; and that between the *uvea* and the cryſtalline humour is termed the poſterior. 6. *Rètina*. This is a very tender, and, as it were, a mucous tunic, being the expanſion of the optic nerve in the bottom of the eye, and is the primary part of the eye and ſight. The *humours of the eye* are three. The *Aqueous* fills both chambers of the eye, and in which the *Uvea* fluctuates. If this is loſt it is ſoon repaired. The *Vitreous*. This is like gelly and fills the poſterior part of the eye, being contiguous to the *Retina*. The *Cryſtalline*. This is more ſolid than the reſt and is like a glaſs lens, lying in a pit of the vitreous humour. There is likewiſe an exceeding fine tunic called *Arachnoìdes*. It is vaſculous and ſurrounds the cryſtaline and vitreous humours. By the aſſiſtance of this the cryſtalline lens is included in a *ſinus* of the vitreous humour; which being broke or cut the lens fall down.

Odentàlgia, the Tooth-ach.

Oedèma, is a cold, lax, ſoft, whitiſh tumor without pain, ariſing from a pituitous cauſe, and will pit when preſſed with the fingers.

Oesòphagus, the Gullet; it reaches from the fauces to the ſtomach.

Olea, the Olive-tree. Its fruit and oil. This laſt is emollient, lenient and ſheathes all kinds of acrimony, whence it is excellent againſt corroſive poiſons of all ſorts. It looſens the belly, mitigates gripes, eaſes coughs, relaxes the urinary paſſages, is good in the gravel and kills worms. Taken by ſpoonfuls, it has cured the bloody flux. It is good in clyſters to ſoften the excrements.

Omphalocèle, a Rupture of the Navel.

Olìbanum, a Roſin. It is commended in various diſeaſes of the head and breaſt; and in fluxes of the belly. Some account it a ſpecific in the pleuriſy. It ſheathes acrid humours. The doſe is from a ſcruple to two drams.

Onònis,

Onònis, Reſt Harrow. The root reſolves inſpiſſated humours, opens obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, cleanſes the kidneys and bladder; and cures a ſuppreſſion of urine. The *doſe* of the bark of the root is a dram.

Ophioglòſſum, Adders Tongues. The leaves are accounted a great vulnerary inwardly and outwardly. The *doſe* in powder is a dram.

Ophthàlmia, the inflammation of the eye. It is attended with a pricking pain, and the veſſels of the white of the eye are turgid with blood.

Ophthàlmica, Medicines againſt the diſorders of the eyes.

Opiàta and *Opiátum*, have been uſed to ſignify electaries.

Opiſthòtonos. A convulſion of the neck and ſpine backwards.

Opium, a gummy Roſin.

Opodeldock, the ſame as the ſaponaceous liniment.

Opobàlſamum, Balm of *Gilead*. This will ſerve the purpoſes of moſt balſams if it can be met with genuine. The doſe is from ſix drops to half a dram.

Opòponax, a gummy roſinous juice concreted into drops.

Opticus Nervus, the optic Nerve.

Orèxis, Hunger.

Orgàſmus, a turgeſcence and violent motion of the humours.

Origanum, wild Marjoram.

Orobus, bitter or wild Vetch. The meal of the ſeed has been uſed outwardly as a reſolvent.

Orthopnœ'a, Shortneſs of breath.

Ory'za, Rice: This is good aliment in fluxes of the belly and a thin acrimonious ſtate of the juices.

Oſteocòlla, the Bone-binder, a foſſile ſubſtance. It is ſaid to have a peculiar virtue in generating a *Callus*; as alſo to be good in the whites and intermitting fevers. The *doſe* is from one dram to two.

Os Sèpiæ, Cuttle-fiſh Bone. It is an abſorbent, and ſaid to be good in the whites. The *doſe* is from one ſcruple to two. Some uſe it as a dentrifice.

Oſtreòrum Teſtæ, Oiſter-ſhells. Theſe are well known as an abſorbent. The *doſe* is from half a dram to a dram.

Oſteològia, Oſteology. A deſcription of the bones.

Ovàrium, an Ovary. This is the female *Teſtis*. The uſe of it is uncertain, notwithſtanding all the fine things that have been ſaid about it.

Oxy'cratum, Oxycrate. A mixture of water and vinegar.

Oxydèrcica, Medicines to ſharpen the ſight.

Oxy'gala, ſour milk.

Oxymel, a mixture of Vinegar and Honey.

Oxylàpathum, ſharp pointed Dock. The root is ſaid to open obſtructions of the viſcera and to have a faint reſemblance of the virtues of rhubarb. The *doſe* in decoction is an ounce. It has been uſed externally in liniments for the itch.

Ozaèna is an ulcer in the inſide of the noſe, with a fetid ſmell and a ſanious or purulent flux, with or without the corruption of the bones or griſtles. It is generally a ſymptom of the *French* pox.

P.

Pæònia, Piony, an herb.

Palmàris, a Muſcle. It riſes from the internal protuberance of the hùmerus, and is inſerted with a broad tendon into the palm of the hand.

Pàlpebræ, the eye-lids.

Palma, the Palm-oil tree. The oil is uſed externally to eaſe pains in the nervous parts; as alſo of the gout and rheumatiſm, to relax contractions and to attenuate cold humours.

Panacèa, an univerſal medicine.

Palpitàtio Cordis, a Palpitation of the heart. A convulſive motion of the heart.

Pànicum, a Seed. In ſome places they make bread of it.

Papàver album, white Poppy.

Papàver rhœas, wild Poppy.

Papìlla, the Nipple of the breaſt.

Pappus, a ſort of down that adheres to Seeds, as in the *Dandelion*.

Pàpulæ, Puſtules or Pimples.

Paracentèſis Abdòminis, a Tapping of the abdomen. This is performed with a trocher to let out the water in the dropſy.

Paracentèſis Thoràcis. This is an opening made in the thorax, uſually between the ribs, to diſcharge matter contained in that cavity.

Paràlyſis, the Palſy. This is the loſs of ſenſe and motion in any part.

Paràlyſis, Cowſlips. The flowers have ſomething of a ſleepy quality, and are commended againſt the *Vertigo*, *Palſy*, and *Apoplexy*. They may be drank as tea.

Parèira brava, a Root. It cures hœmorrhages and fluxes of all kinds. It is efficacious in nephritic complaints and a ſuppreſſion of urine: In ulcers of the kidneys

kidneys and bladder, the moiſt aſthma, and jaundice. The *doſe* is from twelve grains to half a dram.

Paraphrenìtis, an inflammation of the diaphragm.

Paraplègia, a palſey of all parts beneath the head.

Paraſynànche, is an inflammation of the muſcles of the pharynx, with a continual fever.

Paregòrica, Paregorics, medicines to eaſe pain.

Pàreſis, a kind of palſey which ſucceeds the colic and dry belly-ach.

Parietària, Pellitory of the Wall. Two or three ounces of the juice of the leaves will cleanſe the kidneys from ſand and gravel. They are uſed in emollient cataplaſms, fomentations and clyſters.

Paron'ychia, a Whitlow.

Paròtides, tumours of the glands behind the ears.

Parox'yſmus, a paroxyſm or fit. Thus there is an hyſteric fit, a fit of an ague, a fit of the gout, *&c.*

Paſtináca hortenſis, garden parſnips.

Paſtinàca ſylvèſtris, wild parſnips. The ſeed of each is ſaid to be a ſpecific againſt hyſteric fits.

Pavo, a Peacock. A dram of the dung is given againſt the vertigo and epilepſy.

Pentaphy'llum, Cinquefoil. It is aſtringent and good againſt a flux. The *doſe* is from half a dram to a dram.

Pathognomònicum, is the proper and inſeparable ſign of any diſeaſe, and belongs not only to one, but to all of the ſame kind.

Pathològia, Pathology, a part of medicine which treats of the diſeaſes of a human body, their differences, cauſes and effects.

Pectoràlia, Pectorals, are medicines appropriated to the diſorders of the breaſt and lungs.

Pectoràlis major, a muſcle which riſes from the clavicle, ſternum, and all the true ribs, and is inſerted four fingers breadth below the neck of the *humerus*.

Pedilùvium, a bath for the feet.

Pelvis Renum, a receptacle in each kidney, into which the urine is ſecreted, from whence it paſſes to the ureters.

Pepo, a Pompion. The ſeed formerly uſed is now laid aſide.

Pèrſica Malus, a Peach-tree. A ſyrup made of the flowers is a hydragogue, and is uſeful in catarrhs, the rheumatiſm, apoplexy, palſey, and diſorders of the brain from a redundant ſerum. The *doſe* to children is from two drams to half an ounce; to adults, from half an ounce to two ounces.

Perſicària Mitis, dead Arſmart. It is a great vulnerary, and its decoction in wine will ſtop a gangrene in a ſurpriſing manner.

Perſicària urens, biting Arſmart. It is a deterſive and vulnerary herb; as alſo diuretic, and proper to cleanſe the urinary paſſages. It is likewiſe recommended for the jaundice and dropſy. The doſe of the leaves in powder made into a bolus is a dram. Some bruiſe the leaves, and apply them to old ulcers to cleanſe them, and to conſume fungous fleſh.

Perforàtus, a muſcle which ariſes from the internal protuberance of the Humerus and Radius. It is divided into four tendons, which are inſerted into the phalanx of the four fingers.

Pèrforans, its origin is the ſuperior part and middle of the *ulna*. This is divided into four tendons, which perforate the tendons of the preceding, and end in the beginning of the third phalanx.

Periànthium, is the moſt common kind of calyx of a flower. It often conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall leaves: but if it is monophyllous, or with one leaf only, it is divided in various manners. It does not always involve the whole flower.

Pericàrdium, the membrane that contains the heart as it were in a bag.

Pericàrpium, belongs to fruit, and is placed on the *germen*. It grows thicker, and contains the ſeeds. Sometimes it is wanting.

Pericránium, the membrane that immediately inveſts the ſkull. It is thin, but pretty ſtrong.

Perinæum, is the ligamentous ſuture between the *Anus* and the *Scrotum*.

Periòſteum, is a nervous and vaſculous membrane of very acute ſenſe, inveſting all the bones internally and externally, except the teeth and the places where the muſcles are inſerted.

Peripneumònia, an inflammation of the lungs. See *Febris pneumònica*.

Periſtàlticus motus, the periſtaltic motion. The ſtomach and inteſtines have a ſingular motion of conſtriction and dilatation, which is ſo called. It proceeds progreſſively, from the upper parts to the lower. The organ of this motion are the annular fibres, which run ſpirally or like a ſcrew from the *œſophagus* to the *anus*.

Peritonæum, is a thin, ſmooth, and ſlippery

pery membrane inveſting the whole abdomen internally, and contains moſt of the abdominal *viſcera*, as it were in a ſack. It conſiſts of two *lamellæ*; the *external* has longitudinal fibres, and the *internal* ſtrong tranſverſe fibres.

Peronæus antìcus, a muſcle which ariſes from the anterior and middle part of the *Fìbula*, and is inſerted into the metatarſal bone externally.

Peronæus poſtìcus, riſes from the ſuperior part of the *Fibula*, and is inſerted into the metatarſal bone that ſuſtains the great toe.

Peruviànus cortex, Peruvian bark.

Peſtis, the plague. See *Febris peſtilentiàlis*.

Petasìtis, Butter-bur. The root is accounted ſudorific, alexipharmac, cordial, diuretic, and pectoral. Some give it to deſtroy joint-worms. The *doſe* of the dry'd root in decoction is from two drams to half an ounce; of the freſh, from one ounce to two.

Petèchiæ, ſpots on the ſkin attending malignant and other fevers.

Petròleum Barbadènſe, Barbadoes Tar. It is uſed externally to ſoften tumors, in the palſey, contraction of the tendons, and pains of the rheumatiſm. At *Barbadoes* they give it to cure the dry belly-ach. The *doſe* is two drams thrice a day. Mixt with an equal quantity of rum, it is good to anoint the back bone and joints, when a palſey is ſuſpected to be coming on.

Petroſelìnum vulgàre, common Parſley. The ſeed is attenuating and diuretic. It is recommended in the gravel, the dropſy, and the aſthma. The *doſe* is half a dram.

Peucedànum, Hogs Fennel. The root is aperient, diuretic, pectoral, and antihyſteric. The *doſe* of the dry'd root is a dram; but it cannot be depended on in any intention.

Phagedaèna, eating ulcers.

Phagedaènica, Medicines proper to take down fungous fleſh, and callous lips.

Phalanx, is the ſeries of the bones of the fingers, ſet as it were in battle array.

Pharmàcia, Pharmacy.

Pharmacopoèia, a Diſpenſatory.

Pharmacopoèus, an Apothecary.

Pharmacopòla, a Druggiſt.

Phàrmacum, a Drug, a medicine, a remedy.

Pharynx, the upper part of the *œsòphagus* or gullet.

Phìala, a Vial.

Philònium, a medicine of the conſiſtence of an electary, with opium in the compoſition.

Philtrum, a medicine to procure love. There has been much hurt done by compoſitions of this kind.

Phimòſis, is when the prepuce cannot be drawn back. *Paraphimòſis*, is a diſorder wherein the prepuce cannot be drawn forward to cover the glans.

Phlebotòmia, Phlebòtomy, letting of blood.

Phlegma, Phlegm.

Phlegmagòga, Phlegmagogues, medicines that purge phlegm.

Phlègmone. This in general is an inflammation; but it often ſignifies a violent hot tumor, called, corruptly, a *phlegmon*. It is red, hard, tenſive, ſhining, and attended with pain and pulſation.

Phlyctaènæ, little bliſters on the ſkin, containing lympha or a ſharp ſeroſity.

Phrenìtis, a phrenſy, an inflammation of the meninges of the brain, attended with an acute fever, terrible pains of the head, a conſtant delirium, great boldneſs, and reſtleſſneſs.

Phthiriàſis, the louſy diſeaſe.

Phthiſis, a conſumption of the lungs. It is waſting away of the body with a ſlow fever, a difficulty of breathing, a troubleſome continual cough, attended with a plentiful ſpitting of phlegm and corrupt purulent matter, ariſing from a remarkable fault in the ſubſtance of the lungs, which proceeds from a ſchirrous or ulcerous corruption or abſceſs.

Phygèthlon, is a ſuperficial tumor of the glands, which is red, hard, tenſive, and burning. It grows inſenſibly, and becomes larger than the *phyma*, with puſtules or ſmall bliſters.

Phyma, is an inflammatory tumor ſeated in the glands; but it is not ſo large, hard, elevated, red, nor ſo painful as a *phlegmon*. It increaſes quickly, and ſoon comes to a ſuppuration.

Phyſiològia, Phyſiology. A part of medicine which conſiders a man as in health, and teaches the ſituation, ſubſtance, and connection of the parts, with their functions.

Phytològia, Phytòlogy, is a part of medicine belonging to *Pharmacològia*, and teaches the knowledge of herbs and plants.

Pia Mater, is one of the *meninges* or membranes of the brain, in which it is immediately involved.

Pica, is an abſurd deſire of eating things unfit for aliment, as chalk, coals, &c.

Pimpinèlla Saxìfraga, Burnet Saxifrage. The root is ſtomachic, diuretic, attenuating, aperient, detergent, diaphoretic,

retic, and alexipharmac. It cleanſes the blood, opens obſtructions of the glands, and promotes the ſecretion of the fluids. It is recommended againſt hæmorrhages, ſpitting of blood, and the bloody flux. The *doſe* in ſubſtance is a dram. Some make a tincture of it, which is given from twenty to ſixty drops.

Piper nigrum, black pepper.

Piper album, white pepper.

Piper longum, long pepper.

Piper Jamaicènſe, Jamaica pepper. All theſe are well known as ſpices. The two firſt ſtrengthen the relaxed fibres of the viſcera, and excite an oſcillation therein. They clear the ſpirits, attenuate groſs humours, and increaſe the motion of the blood. Their chief uſe is in coldneſs and crudities of the ſtomach, pains of the colic from a cold cauſe, and in a cold intemperies of the brain. The *doſe* is from one grain to ten. *Long pepper* is of the ſame nature, and is to be taken in the ſame *doſe*. *Jamaica pepper* ſtrengthens the ſtomach, helps digeſtion, quickens the circulation, of the blood, and chears the ſpirits.

Piſtillum, the piſtil, in botany, comprehends the female parts of generation belonging to a flower, which are the *germen* or ovary, containing and cheriſhing the embryoes of the ſeeds. The *ſtylum* or ſtyle. It is placed on the germen, and ſuſtains the ſtyle, ſerving inſtead of a tube. The *ſtigma*, is the female genital organ and terminates the ſtyle. But if the ſtyle is wanting, it is placed on the germen.

Pix liquida, Tar.

Pix àrida, ſtone pitch. This is only uſed in external applications.

Pix Burgùndica, Burgundy pitch.

Plantàgo, Plantain, a herb.

Plantàris, a muſcle which riſes from the interior part of the external protuberance of the thigh bone, and joins two other tendons to make the *Tendo Achilles*.

Plethôra, is two great a redundance of the blood and humours.

Pleura, is a ſtrong ſmooth tenſe membrane adhering to the ribs and intercoſtal muſcles, and lining the whole cavity of the *thorax*. It conſiſts of two vaſculous *lamellæ*.

Pleurìtis, a pleuriſy. See *Febris pneumònica*.

Pleurìtis notha ſive ſpùria, a baſtard pleuriſy, is attended with a very acute and pungent pain in the ſide, which will not bear touching. There is likewiſe a cough which exaſperates the pain, but without ſpitting. The patient cannot lie on the affected ſide. Add to theſe a fever, with a hard, depreſs'd and quick pulſe. This is properly a kind of rheumatiſm.

Plica, a Poliſh diſeaſe, wherein the hair clots together and hangs down like a cow's tail.

Plumbum, Lead.

Plexus nervòſus, a plexus of nerves, is when two or more meet and make a kind of a protuberance.

Podàgra, the gout in the feet. It is a very painful diſeaſe, and is ſeated in the joints and ligaments of the feet.

Pœònia, Piony, a herb.

Polium montànum, Poley mountain. The tops are an ingredient in Mithridate and Venice treacle. They are accounted alexipharmac, diuretic, and uterine. They are ſaid to promote urine and the menſes, and are drank as tea.

Pollex, the Thumb.

Pollex pedis, the great toe.

Polychrèſtum, a medicine of many virtues.

Polypòdium quernum, Polypody of the oak. The root is ſaid to open obſtructions of the viſcera, and to be of uſe in the jaundice and the dropſy. Its purging quality is uncertain, becauſe it has been ſeldom or never given alone for that intention. Along the *Rhine* and *Moſelle* it is taken to cure the gout. The *doſe* is three drams; in decoction an ounce.

Pòlypus, is a fleſhy excreſcence of the pituitary membrane of the noſtrils. It is of various ſhapes and ſizes. It obſtructs the cavity of the noſtrils and fauces, ſo as to deprave the voice, ſwallowing, and reſpiration. It is ſometimes cancerous. There are likewiſe concretions of blood in the heart and arteries of the ſame name, attended with a compreſſion of the breaſt and a fixed pain about the heart. Afterwards ſhortneſs of breath, incredible anxiety and fainting, without any evident cauſe.

Poples, the Ham.

Poplitæus Mùſculus. This muſcle ariſes with a round tendon from the external protuberance of the thigh bone, and paſſing under the ham, terminates in the ſuperior and interior parts of the *Tibia*.

Pòpulus nigra, the black Poplar-tree. The buds have been uſed externally in an ointment. *Tournefort* obſerves, that a tincture made with theſe buds in ſpirit

of

of wine is an excellent remedy againſt an inveterate diarrhœa. The *doſe* of which diluted is a dram night and morning.

Porrum, Leeks. Theſe are more uſed in the kitchen than in medicine; however, they are good to attenuate tough phlegm, and help ſhortneſs of breath.

Porta, the concave part of the liver is ſo called. Hence the vein which carries the blood from the viſcera of the lower belly to this part is called *Vena Portæ*.

Portulàca, Purſlane. The leaves are uſed as a ſallad; they are cooling, and good againſt the hot ſcurvy. The ſeed is cooling and binding, and is ſaid to kill worms; the *doſe* of which is from two ſcruples to a dram.

Pori Biliàrii, are branches of the hepatic duct diſtributed throughout the liver.

Poſca, the ſame as *Oxycrate*.

Præcipitàtio. Precipitation. A proceſs, whereby the particles ſuſpended in a menſtruum are made to ſink to the bottom.

Præcòrdia. This is a word often mentioned, and yet authors are not agreed in its ſignification. Some affirm it ſignifies the contents of the thorax, others the diaphragm, others again the fore part of the thorax. But certainly anxiety about the Præcordia muſt ſignify the parts about the heart.

Præpùtium, the Prepuce or fore-ſkin.

Preſb'ytia, a fault in the eyes which old perſons are moſt ſubject to, when near objects are not ſeen ſo diſtinct as thoſe at a diſtance. Common ſpectacles are a remedy for this defect.

Priapìſmus, is an involuntary erection of the penis, with pain.

Prìmulæ veris, Primroſe. The flowers drank as tea are ſaid to cure the vertigo. The decoction of the roots is good for the ſame purpoſe. An equal quantity of the juice of the herb and flowers and milk has cured an inveterate head-ach. The *doſe* of the juice is three ounces.

Procatàrtica cauſa, the antecedent, præexiſtent, or præ-diſpoſing cauſe of a diſeaſe.

Proceſſus peritonæi. Theſe are two proceſſes ſent out of the *abdòmen*, and which involve the ſpermatic veſſels and *teſtes*.

Procidèntia Ani, a falling down of the fundament, or rather of the *rectum*, which happens from its laxity.

Procidèntia Uteri, a falling down of the womb. This is ſaid to happen when the *Os Tincæ* appears externally out of the *vagina*.

Proegùmena, is an internal antecedent cauſe of a diſeaſe.

Prognòſis and *Prognòſtica ſigna*, are ſigns by which may be foretold what will happen to a patient, relating to the diſeaſe.

Prolàpſus, the ſame as *Procidentia*.

Prophylàctica, is a part of *Hygièine*, which averts imminent diſeaſes.

Proſtàtæ, or rather *Proſtàta*, is a ſingle globous body of the ſize of a walnut, almoſt of the ſhape of a heart, ſeated before the neck of the bladder, and encompaſſes the beginning of the *urèthra*.

Pròſtheſis, is a part of ſurgery, whereby loſt members are ſupply'd, and other deficiencies, by inſtruments artificially contrived, as artificial teeth, eyes, hands, *&c.*

Protopathìa, a primary diſeaſe.

Prunèlla, Self-heal. It is a vulnerary plant, and good againſt hæmorrhages, ſpitting and piſſing of blood. In gargles it is good for ulcers of the mouth, throat and gums. The juice or the decoction may be uſed. The *doſe* of the juice is from two ounces to four.

Pruna Gàllica, French prunes. Theſe are an ingredient of the lenitive electary.

Pruna Damaſcèna, Damaſcene plumbs or damſons. Theſe are cooling, quench thirſt, and are good in bilious conſtitutions; but are highly improper when acids abound. If they are eaten too plentifully, they bring on dangerous fluxes of the belly. Some ſtone them and give their decoctions as a laxative, but it will be neceſſary to add ſome carminative ingredient.

Prunus ſylvèſtris, the Slow-buſh. Sloes are cooling and aſtringent, and are recommended by ſome to ſtop fluxes of the belly. The inſpiſſated juice of the unripe fruit is called *Acàcia Germànica*, the *doſe* of which is from half a dram to a dram, and is given in the ſame diſorders.

Prurìgo, and *Prurìtus*, the itch.

Pſoas major, is a muſcle that ariſes from the internal ſide of the tranſverſe proceſſes of the *vertebræ* of the loins, within the *abdomen*, and deſcending upon part of the internal ſide of the *ilium*, is inſerted into the lower part of the little *trochanter*.

Pſoas parvus, riſes from the upper *vertebræ* of the loins, and is inſerted into the *os innominàtum*, at the juncture of the *pubis* and the *ilium*.

Pſora, the itch, or rather the ſerine itch. When there are white ſcales on the knees

knees and elbows, it is called the *leprous Pſora*.

Pſy'llium, Flea-wort. A mucilage made with the ſeeds is demulcent, and proper to aſſwage the inflammation of the eyes. It is uſeful in clyſters in the bloody flux. Three drams ſoaked in water all night, and the water drank in the morning, is a uſeful medicine againſt heat of urine.

Ptármica, ſneezing medicines.

Pſylóthron, or more properly *Pſilóthron*. A medicine to take off the hair.

Ptármica, Sneezewort or baſtard Pellitory. The root chewed provokes ſpittle and cures the tooth-ach. The powder of the dried leaves cauſe ſneezing.

Pterygium is a membranous fleſhy excreſcence, which ariſing from either angle of the eye ſpreads as far as the pupil, and often obſcures the ſight.

Pterygoidaéus internus. This muſcle ariſes from the *Proceſſus Pterygoides* of the *Os ſphenoides* and is inſerted at the bottom of the lower jaw.

Pterygoidaéus externus, ariſes from the external part of the ſame *Proceſſus Pterygoides*, and from the ſuperior part of the *Os ſphenoides*, and running backward is inſerted into the *Proceſſus Condyloides* of the lower jaw.

Pterygoides, the wing-like Proceſs of the *Os ſphenoides*.

Ptiſana, a Decoction of decorticated barley, raiſins, liquorice, *&c.*

Ptyaliſmus, a Salivation.

Pubis Os ſive Pectinis Os, the fore part of the *Os innominatum*.

Pterygoſtaphylini, two Muſcles which ariſe from the *Os ſphenoides* and are inſerted into the *Uvula*.

Pudendàgra, the *French* Pox.

Puérpera, a Woman in child-bed.

Pulégium, Pennyroyal, a herb.

Pulégium Cervínum, Hart-pennyroyal. This is ſtronger than the former. See page 262.

Pulmonária maculóſa, Sage of *Jeruſalem*. This is recommended againſt ulcers of the lungs and ſpitting of blood. The *doſe* of the juice is from half an ounce to an ounce.

Pulmónes, the Lungs.

Pulſus, the Pulſe.

Pulſátio Cordis & Arteriárum, the beating of the heart and arteries.

Punctum Lachrymale, ſee *Lachrymale punctum*.

Punctúra Nervórum, a Puncture of a Nerve. This is alſo ſaid, but improperly, when any needle, thorn or ſharp inſtrument, pricks a tendon. It is generally attended with troubleſome accidents.

Pupilla, the Pupil of the eye.

Purgántia, Purgatives.

Púrpura Febris, a miliary Fever. See *Febris Miliáris*.

Púſtulæ, Puſtules or Pimples on the ſkin.

Pútrida Febris, a putrid Fever. See *Maligna Febris*.

Pylórus, the Orifice of the Stomach, joining to the *duodénum*.

Pyramidáles Múculi, the Pyramidal Muſcles, are very ſmall. They riſe from the junćture of the bones of the *pubis*, and aſcending four fingers breadth terminate in the *Linea alba*.

Py'rethrum, Pellitory of *Spain*. The root is a maſticatory and promotes ſpittle; hence it cures the tooth-ach proceeding from obſtructions and catarrhs, and is of ſome efficacy in ſleepy diſeaſes and the palſy of the tongue.

Pyretológia is a Deſcription of Fevers, containing their ſymptoms, effects, cauſes, and methods of cure.

Q

Q. V. ſtands for *Quantum vis*, as much as you will.

Q. S. means *Quantum ſufficit*, as much as is ſufficient.

Quadràtus is a Muſcle conſiſting of reticular fibres; it riſes from the anterior part of the lower jaw, and is inſerted in the whole lower part of the orbicular muſcle. That is the muſcle that ſurrounds the mouth and conſtitutes the lips.

Quadràtus Femoris. It ariſes from the tubercle of the *Os Iſchium*, and is inſerted in the eminence between the trochanters.

Quadrátus Lumbórum; it riſes from the anterior and poſterior part of the poſterior proceſs of the *Os Ilium*, and is inſerted into the tranverſe apophyſis of the *Vertebræ* of the loins, the laſt *Vertebræ* of the thorax and laſt rib.

Quadrátus Rádii, riſes from the inferior part of the *Ulna*, and is inſerted in the inferior part of the *Rádius*.

Quartána Febris intermíttens, a *Quartan-ague*. See *Febris Quartana*.

Quercus, the Oak. Every part of the oak has an aſtringent quality, a decoction of three ounces of the bark is given againſt the whites, fluxes of the belly, hæmorrhages and ſpitting of blood. A dram or two of the powder of roaſted acorns, has been given againſt the bloody-flux.

Quotidiána

Quotidiàna Febris intermíttens. A Quotidian or every day ague. See *Febris Quotidiàna.*

R.

Rachìtis, the Rickets. A diſtemper in children in which they are not able to walk; there is a flaccid tumour in the head and face; a flabby looſe ſkin, a ſwelling of the *abdomen,* and a falling away of the reſt of the parts; as alſo protuberances of the joints, as the wriſts, ankles, knees, elbows, *&c.*

Radiaèus internus, ariſes from the internal protuberance of the *Humerus,* and is inſerted into the little bone of the carpus next the thumb.

Radiaèus externus longus & brevis, riſes from the external protuberance of the *Humerus,* the firſt of which is inſerted in the firſt bone of the *Metacarpus,* and the ſecond in the ſecond bone of the *Metacarpus.*

Ràdius, the leſſer bone of the cubit.

Radix, a root, is the loweſt part of the Plant fixed in the earth by which it receives nouriſhment.

Rami, Branches.

Ranìna vena, the Veins that are viſible under the tongue.

Ranæ, Frogs, the ſperm. The uſe of this is laid aſide.

Ràphanus ruſticànus, Horſe-radiſh. The root is aperient, attenuating and antiſcorbutic. The expreſs'd juice cures coughs, and inveterate hoarſeneſſes proceeding from a viſcous phlegm. It is prevalent againſt the wandering rheumatiſm, the cachexy, obſtructions of the meſenteric glands, the jaundice, the palſy, ſleepy diſeaſes, the lientery and cæliac paſſion. The *doſe* of the juice is from a dram to half an ounce.

Rapum, a Turnep. A large ſpoonful of the juice of baked turneps is accounted good in all diſeaſes of the breaſt. The ſeed has been reckoned an alexipharmac. The *doſe* is from half a dram to a dram.

Raſpatòrium ſeu Ràdula, a Raſp.

Raucèdo, Hoarſeneſs.

Recrudeſcèntia, Recrudeſcence is when a diſeaſe becomes violent again after having been mild.

Rectificàtio, is a repeated Diſtillation of liquors in order for their purification or exaltation.

Rectus major antìcus ariſes from the tranſverſe *Apòphyſis* of the five inferior *Vertebræ* of the neck, and is inſerted in the bone of the occiput before the condyloìde proceſs.

Rectus minor antìcus, ariſes from the anterior ſurface of the firſt *Vertebra* called *Atlas,* and is inſerted behind the former in the bone of the occiput.

Rectus lateràlis ariſes from the ſuperior ſurface of the tranſverſe *Apóphyſis* of the *Atlas,* and is inſerted partly in the occipital bone, and partly in the temporal bone.

Rectus major poſtìcus, ariſing from the ſpinous *Apophyſis,* of the firſt *Vertebra,* and is inſerted into the bone of the *occiput.*

Rectus minor poſticus, ariſes from the poſterior part of the *Atlas,* and is inſerted under the former.

Rectus tìbiæ ariſes from the anterior and inferior ſpine of the ilium, and, with the *Cruralis vaſtus internus,* and *vaſtus externus,* make a robuſt common tendon a little above the knee, and is inſerted in the tubercle of the *Tibiæ,* a little below the knee.

Rectum inteſtìnum, the ſtrait gut. It is the laſt of all the groſs *inteſtines,* beginning at the end of the colon and terminating at the anus.

Refrigeratòrium, a Refrigeratory. A wooden veſſel full of water with a ſpiral pipe through which the water that is to be diſtilled is to paſs in order to be cooled.

Règius mórbus, the Jaundice.

Remiſſio febrium, a Mitigation of the ſymptoms in fevers: If they ceaſe entirely it is called an *intermiſſion.*

Repellàntia, repelling Medicines.

Res naturàles, natural Things. Theſe are ſaid to be *health,* the *cauſes of health,* and the *effects of health.*

Res non-naturàles, the Non-naturals. Theſe are ſix: *air*; *meat* and *drink*; *motion* and *reſt*; *ſleeping* and *watching*; the *paſſions* of the *mind*; and *things excreted* and *retained.* They have this appellation becauſe an exceſs of any of them is often the cauſe of diſeaſes.

Res præter natùram, the Preternaturals, are a *diſeaſe,* the *cauſes* of a diſeaſe, and the *effects* of a diſeaſe, or the *ſymptoms.*

Resìna, Roſin.

Reſolvèntia, reſolving Medicines.

Rete miràbile, is a *Plexus,* like a Net of veſſels, and membranaceous fibres ſeated on both ſides of the pituitary gland of the brain, under the *dura mater.* Its uſe is unknown,

Rètina, an exceeding tender, and, as it were,

were, mucous coat of the eye. It is said to be an expansion of the optic nerve, in the bottom of the eye, and is the principal part of the eye, and sight, for whose sake the rest were formed.

Reverbèrium, is a chemical Furnace, wherein the fire is reflected back on the bodies put into the furnace or the vessels that contain them.

Revùlsio, a Revulsion, is a turning the course of the blood and humours from one part to another. This may be done by bleeding, rubefying medicines applied to the soals of the feet in diseases of the head, and ligatures of the joints in enormous hœmorrhages. There may likewise be a revulsion of the spirits, if I may be allowed the expression; for a strong friction on the hypogastric region has often prevented vomiting. And what can this be ascribed to else but the calling off the spirits that were employed in attempting to expel the contents of the stomach to another place?

Rhabàrbarum, Rhubarb.

Rhamnus carthàrticus, see *Spina Cervìna*.

Rhapònticum, true Rhapontic. This is a purge in a large *dose*; that is, from two drams to half an ounce. It is more astringent than rhubarb, and therefore is no despicable remedy in a *Diarrhœa* or *Dysentery*.

Rheumatìsmus, a Rheumatism. This begins with a spontaneous lassitude and heaviness of the Limbs, with coldness of the extremities, shivering and shaking. This is followed with an anxious internal heat, chiefly about the *Præcordia*, a more brisk and strait pulse, inquietude, thirst, want of appetite, costiveness, sometimes difficulty of breathing. To these succeed a grievous pain, either acute or heavy and tensive in some part or other, which is worse in the night. This febrile commotion is more grievous in some and milder in others. But the pains will be left behind and generally continue a long while. They proceed from an inspissated acrimonious serum which is deposited on the part.

Rhòdium lignum, Rose-Wood, or Rhodium.

Rhomboìdes. This muscle arises from the five inferior spinous apophyses of the neck, and the three superior of the back under the *Cucularis*, and is inserted into the whole basis of the *Scapula*.

Ribesia, Currants. They are cooling and quench thirst, but are seldom used in physic.

Rigor. This term is differently understood by authors. *Galen* says it is an unequal concussion and disturbance of the whole body. Others, that it is a spasmodic constriction of the muscular parts, and an impediment of motion. *Hoffman* calls it a spasmodic constriction of the whole nervous system, whereby the blood and humours are driven violently from the external parts of the body, to the heart, brain, and large vessels; for which reason the extremities become cold, and the internal parts are distended with blood; whence the pulse is contracted with anxiety about the *Præcordia*, while the face and the vessels about the head are swelled.

Rob, is the juice of vegetables brought into a due consistence by boiling it with sugar.

Rosa, a Rose.

Rosmarìnus, Rosemary.

Rotàtor internus. This muscle arises from the internal circumferences of the *Foràmen* of the *Os pubis*, passes by the *incisùra* of the *Ischium*, and is inserted in the *Fòvea* near the greater *Trochànter*.

Rotàtor ìnternus arises from the external circumference of the *Foràmen* of the *Os pubis*, and is inserted in the same place with the former.

Rotùndus sive Teres major, arises from the inferior angles of the *Scàpula*, and is inserted three fingers breadth below the head of the *Hùmerus*.

Rotùndus sive Teres minor arises from the inferior *Costa* of the *Scàpula*, and is inserted in the inferior part of the neck of the *Hùmerus*.

Rotùndus Radii, arises from the internal protuberance of the *Hùmerus*, and is inserted about the middle part of the *Ràdius*.

Rubefacièntia are Medicines that being apply'd to the skin produce a slight inflammation and make it look red.

Rùbia tinctòrum, Madder. The root is said to open obstructions of the *Viscera*, to resolve congrumated blood, and to be very useful in the jaundice, dropsy, and suppression of the *Menses*. The *dose* in substance is from half a dram to a dram; in decoction from half an ounce to two ounces. It turns the bones of animals that feed upon it red.

Rubrica fabrìlis, Red-oker. It has been used in vulnerary and drying plasters.

Rubus Idæus, the Rasberry-bush. Rasberries are humecting, refreshing, and cordial. They are proper for bilious

conſtitutions, and are accounted good in the ſcurvy.

Rubus vulgàris, the Black-berry-buſh. The leaves are aſtringent. The berries are cooling, refreſhing and quench thirſt.

Ruſcus, Butchers Broom. The roots are accounted good in the gravel, whites, jaundice and deplorable dropſies. The *doſe* in decoction is from one ounce to two.

Ruta Rue.

S.

Sabìna, Savine.

Sáccharum, Sugar.

Sacrolumbràris. This Muſcle ariſes from the *Os ſacrum* and the poſterior ſpine of the *Ileum*. It is inſerted into the poſterior part of the ribs.

Sacrum Os, is a bone of a triangular figure, placed under the *vertebræ* of the loins, and joined to the ſides of the *Oſſa innominàta*. The *Os Coccygis* is joined to the lower part.

Sagapènum, a concrete juice.

Sagittàlis Sutùra, the ſagittal ſuture.

Sago. It is made of the pith of a tree in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and is eaten there when rice is ſcarce. It is nouriſhing and reſtorative.

Sal Ammoniàcus. Sal Ammoniac.

Sal cathàrticus amàrus, Epſom Salt.

Sal commùnis, common Salt.

Sal marìnus, Sea Salt.

Sal gemmæ, Sal Gem, or Rock-Salt.

Saliva, Spittle.

Salivàntia, Medicines that cauſe a ſpitting.

Salivàtio, Salivation.

Salvia hortènſis major, common Sage.

Salvia hortènſis minor, Sage of virtue.

Salvia ſylvèſtris, Wood Sage. It has the ſame virtues as Water Germander.

Salvatèlla, is a vein which runs towards the little finger.

Sambùcus, common Elder.

Sandàracha, Gum Sandarach. It is the roſin of the Juniper-tree, which flows from it in hot countries. It is likewiſe call'd *Vernix ſcriptòria*, pounce. It has been given inwardly againſt hæmorrhages and internal ulcers. The *doſe* is from a ſcruple to a dram. Outwardly it ſtops blood, heals putrid ulcers, and eaſes pains of the joints.

Sandàracha Græcòrum, a kind of red arſnic.

Sanguis, Blood.

Sanguis Dracònis, Dragon's blood.

Sanìcula Sanicle. This herb is good againſt the whites, ſpitting of blood, and hæmorrhages of all kinds. It may be either drank as tea, or two or three ounces of the juice may be given for a *doſe*.

Sánies, is a thin, bloody, acrimonious, corroding matter in wounds or ulcers.

Sántalum album, white Sanders.

Sántalum citrìnum, yellow Sanders.

Sántalum rubrum, red Sanders. Of theſe woods the yellow is more inciding than the white, and the red is more aſtringent than both. They are ſaid to open obſtructions of the liver, to reſtore the tone of the *viſcera*, and to allay commotions of the blood which occaſion hæmorrhages. They are very proper in thin ſalt catarrhs, and in the beginning of a conſumption. The *doſe* is half an ounce in decoction.

Santònicum, Wormſeed. This given from a ſcruple to a dram is proper to kill worms.

Saphaèna. This vein is a branch of the internal crural vein near the internal *Malleòllus*, or lower proceſs of the *Tibia*.

Sapo albus Hiſpánicus, white Spaniſh ſoap.

Sapo durus, hard ſoap.

Sapo mollis, ſoft ſoap.

Sapo niger, black ſoap. This will cure common burns before a bliſter is raiſed, and has been often uſed to kill inguinal lice.

Saponária, Soapwort. This has been accounted a ſpecific for curing the venereal diſeaſe, the itch, ringworms, and tetters, uſed inwardly and outwardly. It is aperient, ſtrengthening, and diaphoretic. The decoction of two handfuls of the leaves in four quarts of water may ſerve for common drink; but it will be proper to add a few raiſins to mend the taſte.

Sarcocèle, is an induration and enlargement of the teſticle, frequently turning into a perfect ſchirrus, and ſometimes degenerating into a cancerous diſpoſition, with ulceration and moſt acute pains.

Sarcocòlla, a gummy roſin. The internal uſe of this is ſuſpected; but outwardly diſſolved in aſſes or breaſt-milk, it is good for inflammations and fluxes of the eyes. It cleanſes, conſolidates, and cicatriſes wounds.

Sarcològia, is a part of anatomy which treats of the ſoft parts.

Sarcòtica, Sarcotics, medicines ſuppoſed to generate fleſh.

Sartòrius. This muſcle proceeds on the inſide, from the interior and ſuperior ſpine of the *ilium*, and deſcending obliquely,

liquely, is inserted into the interior and superior part of the *Tibia*.

Sarsaparilla, a root.

Sássafras, a root.

Satureia, Savoury, a culinary herb. It is attenuating, aperient, discutient, and proper in uterine disorders. It promotes the menses, facilitates expectoration, and is excellent for a cold stomach. It may be drank as tea. Some give a dram in powder for a *dose*. Externally its decoction in wine discusses cold tumours, and cures pains as well as noises in the ears.

Satùrnus, Lead.

Satyrìasis, the same as *Priapìsmus*.

Saty'rion mas, Male Satyrion. This has always been looked upon as an aphrodisiac; and *Herman* says this virtue is warranted both by reason and experience. But as it is generally prescrib'd with aromatics and other stimulating ingredients, it is highly probable the effects are owing to them. The *dose* is a dram.

Saxìfraga alba, white Saxifrage. This is said to be aperient, diuretic, and proper to cleanse the urinary passages. The *dose* of the root in infusion is half an ounce.

Saxìfraga vulgáris, Meadow Saxifrage. Authors affirm the root of this is a powerful diuretic, and a good remedy against the gravel. The *dose* of the juice of the whole plant is two or three ounces.

Scammònium, a gummy rosin.

Scabiòsa, Scabious. The leaves are accounted cordial, alexipharmac, sudorific, and pectoral. They promote expectoration, and are good in the asthma. The *dose* of the juice is two ounces; in decoction two handfuls.

Scàbies, the Itch.

Scalènus. This muscle arises from the first, second, and sometimes the third rib, and is inserted into the transverse *apophyses* of the vertebræ of the neck.

Scàpula, the shoulder blade, commonly called the blade-bone.

Scarificàtio, Scarification. This is commonly perform'd by a scalpel or lancet, in gangrenes, mortifications, or dropsies, to discharge the offending humours, and to make way for the topical remedies to penetrate to the sounder parts.

Scarlatìna Febris, the scarlet fever. See *Febris scarlatìna*.

Scèleton, a Skeleton. The bones of an animal connected together in their natural situation.

Schirrus, a Schirrus, is a hard unequal indolent tumor seated in some glandular part, form'd by the inspissation of the humours, obstructing the excretory ducts of the gland, and distending its membranous cells, while the more fluid parts are exhaled.

Schœnànthus, Camels Hay. This has been given in obstructions of the viscera, retention of urine, suppression of the menses, the after-pains of child-birth, *&c.* but it is now in disuse, unless for Mithridate and Venice treacle. The *dose* in substance is a dram; in infusion two drams.

Scilla, squill or Sea-onion.

Scleròtica, one of the coats of the eye.

Scincus, a Skink. Their bellies are an ingredient of mithridate.

Scorbùtus, the Scurvy. In this disease the functions of the whole body are vitiated from a high discrasy and corruption of the blood and vital fluids, proceeding from bad diet and unwholesome air. It is common in maritime and northern countries, as also among sailors in long voyages. It begins with a spontaneous lassitude, which invades the whole body with a heaviness of the legs and feet, and a difficulty of walking. Then the lively colour of the face decays, an ichor mixt with blood flows from the gums, the flesh whereof is relaxed and consumed to the roots of the teeth, which soon become loose. There are spots on the legs of various figures, size, and colours, which often turn to ulcers of a bad sort. As the disease increases, there are fixt or wandering lancinating pains, with an impotence of moving, or a convulsive stricture attacks the joints.

Scorbùtica, medicines against the scurvy.

Scòrdium, Water Germander

Scorzonèra. Viper's-grass. The root is accounted cordial, sudorific, and alexipharmac. *Boerhaave* says, it is an excellent remedy in hypochondriac diseases and obstructions of the viscera. It has likewise been given with success against the jaundice, arising from obstructions of the liver. The *dose* in powder is from half a dram to a dram.

Scórpio, a Scorpion. The oil of Scorpions has been famous for curing the bite of this venomous animal; but perhaps the effect has been owing to the oil wherewith it is made, for it has been found serviceable in curing the bite of a viper.

Scotòma or *Scotòmia*, a vertigo attended with

with a ſudden dimneſs or temporary deprivation of ſight.

Scròfula, the king's-evil, is a hard glandulous tumor ſeated principally on the ſides of the neck behind the ears, either ſingle or in cluſters. In ſome, they reach from the ear to the clavicle.

Scrophulària, Figwort. This plant has been accounted good againſt ſcrophulous tumours; as alſo the pain and ſwelling of the piles. The *doſe* of the root in powder is a dram.

Scrophulària aquàtica major, Water Figwort or Water Betony. This has the ſame virtues as the former, and as ſome ſay in a greater degree. In the Memoirs of the *French academy*, it is recommended to correct the bad taſte of ſena.

Scrobìculus Cordis, the pit of the ſtomach.

Scy'bala, dry excrements in ſmall balls like ſheeps dung.

Sebèſten. This fruit is cooling and moiſtening, and is uſeful againſt ſharp thin defluxions on the lungs, and take off the heat of urine. It is good in coughs, hoarſeneſs, and difficulty of breathing. It is like a ſmall plumb, and ten or twenty of them may be taken at a time.

Secàle, Rye. Rye-bread is ſaid to keep the body open, to be good for thoſe that are troubled with the piles, a ſwimming in the head, and a palpitation of the heart. The meal is uſed in poultices, to diſcuſs tumors, and eaſe pain.

Secùndinæ, the After-birth. This conſiſts of the membranes which contained the *fœtus* and the *Placenta uterìna*.

Sedimèntum urìnæ, the groſſer parts of the urine which ſink to the bottom. It is of various colours, figures, weight and nature, according to the different diſeaſes. Sometimes the urine has no ſediment.

Sedum majus, Houſe-leek. This is cooling and ſomewhat aſtringent. It quenches thirſt, allays heat, and is uſeful in bilious fevers. Four ounces of the juice are given in intermitting fevers that have little or no cold fit. The powder of the dry'd leaves has ſurprizingly cur'd an obſtinate ichorous ulcer in twenty-four hours.

Seminembranóſus. This muſcle ariſes from the upper part of the tubercle of the *Iſchium*, and is inſerted into the interior and ſuperior part of the *Tibia*.

Seminervóſus, proceeds from the ſame tubercle as the former backwards, and is inſerted in the ſame part.

Semiſpinòſus, ariſes from the *Os ſacrum* and the *vertebræ* of the loins, and is inſerted into the ſuperior *vertebræ* of the thorax, eſpecially the ſpinous *apophyſes*.

Semeiòtice, a part of medicine which treats of the ſigns of health and diſeaſes.

Sena or *Senna*, the ſame in *Engliſh*.

Seneka, Rattle-Snake-root. This has been found very efficacious in pleuriſies and peripneumonies. If the patient is plethoric and has a fever, he muſt bleed in the arm oppoſite the pained ſide; then give thirty-five grains of the root every ſixth hour.

Sèpia, the Cuttle-fiſh. See *Os Sepiæ*.

Septum Cordis, the partition between the ventricles of the heart.

Septum lùcidum, a thin tranſparent partition between the ventricles of the brain.

Septum nàrium, a partition partly cartilaginous and partly boney, between the noſtrils.

Septum tranſvèrſum, the diaphragm.

Septica, things that cauſe putrefaction.

Sèricum, Silk. This is quite out of uſe.

Serpentària Virginiàna, Virginian Snake-root.

Serpy'llum, Mother of Thyme. This is cephalic, ſtomachic, and uterine, good for the vertigo, palſey, epilepſy, green-ſickneſs, and promoting the menſes. It is uſeful againſt defluxions on the lungs, old coughs, and helps ſpitting of blood. A dram taken for a *doſe* promotes urine powerfully.

Serrátus ſive dentátus minor antìcus, ariſes with a dentated beginning, from the ſecond, third, and fourth true ribs, and paſſing under the great pectoral, is inſerted into the coracoide proceſs of the *ſcapula*.

Serrátus ſive dentátus minor poſtìcus, ariſes with a dentated beginning, from the ſix lower true ribs, and from one and ſometimes two of the ſuperior ſpurious ribs, and is inſerted into the baſis of the *ſcapula*.

Serrátus poſtìcus ſupèrior, ariſes with a thin broad tendon from the two inferior *vertebræ* of the neck, and the two ſuperior of the back, and is inſerted into the ſecond, third, and fourth ribs.

Serrátus poſtìcus inférior, ariſes with a broad tendon from the three inferior *vertebræ* of the back, and the two ſuperior of the loins, and is inſerted into the four inferior ſpurious ribs.

Serum, the thin part of the blood.

Seſa-

Sesamoìdea Ossa. Theſe are little bones like the ſeed of *Sèſamum*, found at the joints of the fingers and toes; as alſo in the joints of other parts of the body; there are ſeldom more than ſixteen, but often leſs.

Sésamum, the oily purging grain, of no uſe in phyſic.

Sèſeli Maſſiliènſe, French Hartwort.

Seſeli vulgàre, common Hartwort. The leaves incide groſs humours, help digeſtion, diſcuſs wind, promote urine and the menſes, eaſe after pains, and cleanſe the kidneys. The powder is given to a dram.

Setacèum, a Seton. It is made by pinching up the ſkin and fat, and perforating them with a ſeton-needle, armed with a ſkain of thread or ſilk, and ſpread with ſome digeſtive Ointment: which being drawn a little or ſhifted every day, keeps it open and running as an iſſue.

Sialagòga, Sialagogues, medicines that provoke ſpittle.

Sigìllum Solomònis, Solomon's ſeal. This may be applied outwardly to take away the black and blue marks of bruiſes, which it is ſaid to do in a night's time.

Silesìaca terra, Sileſian ſealed earth. An abſorbent.

Silex, the Flint. This may be reduced to a powder by heating it red hot ſeveral times, and quenching it as often. It has been ſaid to break the ſtone, which can be no farther true, than as it partakes of the nature of lime. The *doſe* is a ſcruple. I am informed Dr. *Cockburn*'s ſecret to cure fluxes were flints of *Epſom Downs*.

Sìliqua, a Pod.

Sìphium, the ſame as *Aſa Foètida*.

Sinàpi, Muſtard.

Sinapìſmus, a Sinapiſm, is a medicine made in the form of a cataplaſm, which affects the ſkin with heat, redneſs, and pain.

Sìnciput, is the fore part of the head or ſkull from the forehead to the coronal ſuture.

Singùltus, a Hiccuping.

Sinus, is when the beginning of an abſceſs or ulcer is narrow, and broader farther in.

Sinus duræ matris. Theſe belong to the Veins of the *Dura Mater*, the principal of which are four; the *ſagittal* or *longitudinal*, which runs from the forehead to the occiput along the middle of the brain, ending in the two *lateral*, repreſenting the ſhape of a *Greek* circumflex accent. They diſburthen themſelves on both ſides into the ſinus of the Jugulars. The *fourth* comes from the region of the pineal gland, and terminates near the place where the three former meet. This place is called *Tòrcular Hcròphili*.

Sirònes, are puſtules which break out in the palms of the hands and ſoals of the feet, in which a ſmall worm is included.

Soda, the Heart-burn.

Sol, Gold.

Solànum vulgàre, Night-ſhade. The inward uſe of this herb is unſafe; for there are inſtances of perſons falling into mortal convulſions by eating the berries. Some beat the leaves for ſome time in a leaden mortar, and apply them to the piles and cancers; but the uſe of it may be dangerous.

Solànum lethàle, deadly night-ſhade. The berries are poiſonous, and produce ſleepineſs, a lethargy, madneſs, and death.

Solànum tuberòſum eſculèntum, Potatoes. The uſe of theſe as aliment, are well known.

Solàris, a muſcle. It ariſes from the ſuperior and poſterior part of the *Tibia* and *Fibula*. The tendon of this joining with two others makes the *Tendo Achilles*.

Solùtio Contìnui, is the ſeparation of parts which before cohered, as in wounds, ulcers, and fractures.

Solutìva, the ſame as laxatives.

Somnìfera, medicines to procure ſleep.

Somnolèntia, Sleepineſs.

Somnus, Sleep.

Sòphia Chirurgòrum, Flixweed. The ſeed is proper to promote urine, expel the gravel, and is uſeful againſt the bloody flux. The *doſe* is a dram.

Sorbus ſylveſtris, the Quicken-tree. It is of no uſe in phyſic.

Spaſmus, a Spaſm, is a præternatural contraction of the muſcular, membranous, or nervous fibres in any part of the body. The violent ſpaſm or contraction of the muſcles of the legs and feet has been uſually called a *cramp*. A univerſal ſpaſm bègins from the extreme parts and affects the whole ſyſtem of the fleſhy fibres and veſſels, which laſt are a contexture of nervous membranes and muſcles. Such a motion as this is very evident in the beginning of intermitting fevers. When the meninges of the brain and nerves are brought into conſent, it changes to an epilepſy; if the nerves only which go to certain parts, or the nerves of the ſpinal marrow, then

then it produces convulsions. Sometimes spasms of nervous and membranous parts produce pain, which have different names according to the part affected. If it is seated in the nervous coat of the stomach, or its orifices, it is called a *Cardialgia*; in the intestines, the *colic*; in the membranes of the head, the *head-ach*; in the *Rectum*, the *painful piles*; in the joins, the *hip-gout*, the *knee-gout*, the *gout of the hands and feet*. A spastic constriction of *the intestines* hinders the exit of the wind and excrements; *of the urinary passages*, the urine is either suppressed or made with difficulty and pain; *of the bilious ducts*, hinders the descent of the gall into the intestines, whence it regurgitates to the lymphatic vessels, and suddenly produces a jaundice.

Spasmus Cynius, a convulsion of the muscles of the mouth.

Spèculum, an instrument to dilate the *anus*.

Spèculum Matrìcis, an instrument to dilate the *vagina*.

Spermaceti. See page 286. The *dose* is a dram.

Sphàcelus, a mortification.

Sphincter, is a circular muscle which has a power of constringing the part where it is placed. Thus there is the *sphincter ani* to shut the *anus*; and of several other parts.

Spica vulgàris, Lavender-spike. The virtues agree with those of lavender.

Spina alba, Hawthorn. This is quite out of use.

Spina cervìna, Buckthorn. The juice of the berries is made into a syrup, which is in use as a purge.

Spina dorsi, is that boney column which is extended from the head to the *anus*, containing the spinal marrow.

Spìritus vinòsus rectificátus, rectify'd spirit of wine.

Splanchnològia, is that part of anatomy which treats of the *viscera*.

Splen, five *Lien*, the spleen, is a reddish black viscus, seated under the diaphragm, near the ribs, on the left side of the stomach. It is about five or six inches long, three broad, and one thick, and weighs about twelve ounces.

Splènius. This muscle arises from the three inferior *vertebræ* of the neck, and the five superior of the back. It is inserted above the mastoide process.

Spóngia, Sponge.

Sporàdici morbi, are diseases of the same kind that are dispers'd here and there, without any suspicion of contagion.

Squammòsa Sutùra, the scaly suture.

Stàmina, the chieves of a flower on which the apices or summits are plac'd.

Stannum, Tin.

Staphisàgria, the internal use of this is not safe.

Stapes, is a little bone in the internal part of the ear.

Steatòma, is an encysted tumor containing a matter like suet.

Sterno-hyoìdes, arises sometimes from the *sternum* and *clavicle*, sometimes from the *sternum* alone, and is inserted into the basis of the *os hyoìdes*.

Sternum, is a bone in the fore part of the *thorax*, join'd to the cartilages of the ribs.

Sternutàtio, Sneezing.

Sternutatòrium, a remedy to promote sneezing.

Stìbium, Glass of antimony. Some give antimony this name.

Stimulántia, stimulants. Medicines which encrease the oscillatory motion of the fibres.

Stœchas, French lavender. It is an aromatic plant, is good in cold disorders of the head and nerves; as also promotes urine and the menses. The *dose* is from half a dram to a dram. It is an ingredient in Mithridate and Venice treacle.

Stomàcace, a symptom of the Scurvy, when the gums are attended with spontaneous hœmorrhages, from their vessels.

Stomàchica, medicines against disorders of the stomach.

Strabìsmus, a squinting.

Strangùria, the strangury, a disease in which the urine comes away drop by drop, with heat and pain, with a continual desire of making water.

Stròbilus, is properly the fruit of the pine-tree, or the pine-apple; but it is apply'd to other fruits that are like it.

Stupefaciéntia, stupefying medicines; the same as *narcotics*.

Stupor, is an obtuse, blunt, or dull sense of feeling.

Stylo-glossus, arises from the *apex* of the *styloide process*, and descending obliquely, is inserted in the root and side of the tongue.

Stylo-hyoìdes, arises from the *styloide process*. and is inserted and terminates in the horn and basis of the *os hyoìdes*.

Stylo pharyngæus, arises from the beginning of the *styloìde process*, and is inserted into the sides of the *Pharynx*, and of the *thyroìde cartilage*.

Styptica, a stronger sort of astringents.

Styrax calamìta, Cane-storax.

Styptica,

Styrax liquida, Liquid-ſtorax.

Subclàvia vaſa, Subclavian Veſſels, are veins and arteries which paſs under the clavicles, or collar-bones.

Subclàvius. This muſcle ariſes from the inferior part of the *Clavicle* near the *Acròmium*, and is inſerted in the anterior part of the upper rib and the *Sternum*.

Suber, the Cork-tree. The bark is accounted aſtringent and detergent, and is ſaid to be good in hæmorrhages, fluxes of the belly, and whites. The *doſe* in powder is from half a dram to a dram; in decoction from half an ounce to an ounce. A dram of the aſhes has been extolled to ſtop hæmorrhages and to cure the colic. Mixt with oil of ſweet almonds they eaſe the pain of the external piles and reduce them inſenſibly.

Sùccinum, Amber.

Sublimàtio, Sublimation, is a kind of a dry diſtillation, whereby the more ſubtile parts of a body are raiſed by fire, and adhere to the veſſel.

Sublimàtum, is any thing raiſed by fire, as flowers of ſulphur.

Succus nutrìtius, the ſame as Chyle.

Sudàmina, are pimples on the ſurface of the ſkin, of the ſize of a millet ſeed, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by ſweating.

Sudor, Sweat.

Sudor Anglicus, the ſweating Sickneſs, a kind of a plague in which the patient died or recovered in twenty-four hours. If the ſweating was continued without intermiſſion it was ſalutary.

Sudorìfera, ſive ſudorífica, Sudorifics. Medicines to promote ſweat.

Suffitus, a Fumigation. In general it is prepared of oderiferous ingredients which are thrown on live coals to raiſe an agreeable ſmell. There are likewiſe fumigations made with cinnabar, put on a hot heater to cure venereal ſymptoms.

Suffocàtio Hyſterica, the Hyſteric Paſſion.

Suffocàtio Uterìna, the Hyſteric Paſſion.

Suffúſio, a Cataract in the eye.

Sugillàtio, is the black and blue marks of bruiſes.

Sugillation of the eye, is a blood-ſhot eye.

Sulphur, Brimſtone.

Summitàtes, the tops of herbs and plants with ſmall leaves.

Supercìlia, the Eye-brows.

Superciliòrum Corrugàtor ſive Depreſſor, is a muſcle which ariſes on each ſide of the noſe, and is inſerted obliquely into both *Supercìlia*, which brings them nearer each other and likewiſe pulls them downwards.

Supraſpinàtus, this muſcle riſes above from the cavity above the ſpine of the *Scàpula*, and is inſerted into the neck of the *Hùmerus*.

Superfœtàtio, is when a woman conceives again, ſometime after a firſt conception, which occaſions the births to be at different times. This has been much talked of; but whether it ever took place is doubtful.

Superpurgàtio is when a purge works with great violence.

Suppoſitórium, a Suppoſitory, a medicine formed to put up the *Anus*.

Supprèſſio mènſium, a ſtoppage of the monthly evacuations in women.

Supprèſſio Urìnæ, a Stoppage of urine.

Suppuràntia, ſuppurating Medicines.

Sura, the Calf of the leg.

Sùrditas, Deafneſs.

Sutùræ Crànii, the Sutures of the ſcull. A true ſuture is when the bones are joined together by indentations like a ſaw. Theſe are the *coronal*, *ſagittal*, and *Lambdoìde*. The ſpurious are the ſutres of ſquammous and parietal bones: as alſo of the *Os Frontis* and ſphenoide bone, at that angle where they join with the parietal.

Sutùra, a Suture, in Surgery, is the connexion of the lips of a wound by ſewing it up, or the bringing of them together by a conglutinating plaſter.

Syſcòſis, is an excreſcence about the *Anus* like a fig.

Symptòma, a Symptom. Symptoms are of two kinds; for they are either produced immediately by the morbid motions, or from other concurring cauſes. The former are called *eſſential*, the latter *ſecondary*. The *eſſential* follow the diſeaſe cloſely, nor can they be ſeparated from it. Hence diſeaſes are known and diſtinguiſhed; hence alſo certain ſigns and prognoſtics are deduced; thus in a fever which is an accelerated motion of the ſolids and fluids, the ſymptoms are immoderate heat, unuſual thirſt, conſtant watching, proſtration of ſtrength, a conſumption of the fluids, a dejection of appetite, an increaſed reſpiration, a flame-coloured urine; becauſe all theſe are the effects of an accelerated circulation of the blood. Likewiſe the *ſymptoms of an inflammation* are a pain in the part affected, a tumor, redneſs, a violent pulſation of the arteries; becauſe all theſe proceed from an imped-

ed circulation of the blood, which neceſſarily ſucceed a ſtagnation in the veſſels, or a ſtricture of the nervous parts. *Secondary ſymptoms*, do not proceed immediately from the former diſeaſe or a morbid motion; but from ſome other ſupervening cauſe. The inflammation of the meninges of the brain, lungs, or ſtomach, ſucceeding acute or eruptive fevers, is an inſtance of this; becauſe theſe fevers may exiſt without ſuch an inflammation; but as it is the effect and produce of the diſeaſe, it is called a ſymptom. Miliary eruptions often ſucceed acute fevers, the ſmall-pox and meaſles, which are generally fatal.

Synànche, a kind of a Quinſey which is ſeated in the internal muſcles of the pharynx, without any remarkable external tumour or redneſs. In this the difficulty of ſwallowing is greater than that of breathing.

Sy'mphyſis, is a Coalition of the bones which is ſometimes without motion when two bones touch or approach each other, either *without a medium*, as in the bone of the forehead, the lower jaw, the *Oſſa innomìnata*, *&c.* or *with a medium*, as by a *cartilage* in the bones of the *Pubis*, the *Vertebræ*, &c. This is called *Synchondroſis*. By a *Ligament* in the connexion of all the joints, this is term'd *ſyneuròſis*. By *Fleſh* in the *Scapula*, the bone in the tongue, *&c.* this is named *ſyſſarcòſis*.

Synarthròſis, is a junction of the bones with an *obſcure motion*; as the bones of the *Carpus*, *Metacarpus*, *Tarſus*, *Metatarſus*, &c. or with no motion; as in a *ſutùra*, *harmònia* and *gomphòſis*. *Harmònia* is a conjunction of the bones with a ſimple line, as the bones of the palate.

Synbondròſis, the connexion of two bones by means of a cartilage.

Sy'noope, a fainting or ſwooning.

Syneuròſis, is the connexion of bones by means of a ligament.

Sy'nochus ſive Synocha, a continual fever without remiſſion.

Synòvia, the glutinous liquor between the joints.

Sy'nthеſis ſignifies all the joints of the bones with or without motion.

Syrùpus, a Syrup.

Syſſarcòſis, is a connexion of the bones by means of fleſh.

Sy'ſtole, a Contraction. In medicine it means the contraction of the heart and arteries. By this and the *diàſtole* the circulation of the blood is carried on.

T.

Tabes, a Conſumption.

Tabes dorsàlis, ſuch a loſs of the ſeminal fluid as brings on a conſumption.

Tacamahàcca, Tacamahac, a Roſin. It is only of external uſe, and is anodyne and cephalic. It eaſes pain in any part of the body; particularly when laid to the temples it ſometimes cures the tooth-ach, as I have found by experience. A plaſter made of it, and laid to the head after being ſhaved, has cured deafneſs.

Talpa, is a ſoftiſh tumor which grows on the head and contains a kind of white thick pus. It does not riſe much, but enlarges its baſe.

Talcum, Talck. It has been accounted a coſmetic. Many attempts have been made to gain an oil from this ſubſtance but without ſucceſs.

Tamarìndus, Tamarind.

Tamarìſcus, the Tamariſc-tree. The bark is ſaid to open obſtructions of the *viſcera*, and to attenuate tartarous humours. The *doſe* is from half a dram to two ſcruples; in decoction from one ounce to two.

Tanacètum, Tanſey. The leaves are accounted good to open obſtructions of the liver and ſpleen. They are of great uſe in the jaundice, cachexy and dropſy. The *doſe* of the juice is three or four ounces. The ſeed has been given with ſucceſs againſt worms. The *doſe* is from half a dram to a dram.

Tapſus barbàtus, Mullein. The leaves are uſed externally in fomentations, are good againſt a *teneſmus*, and eaſe the pain of the piles.

Tàrtarus ſive Tàrtarum, Tartar.

Tarſus, is the cartilaginous extremity of the eye-lids; as alſo the ſeven poſterior bones of the foot.

Tèmpora, the Temples.

Temporàlis Mùſculus, the temporal Muſcle. It ariſes from the whole region of the temples, paſſes under the *jugum*, and is inſerted into the acute proceſs of the lower jaw.

Tendo, a Tendon, is the continuation of a muſcle, and is more white, hard, ſlender, and annexed to the part to be moved. The fibres of which they are compoſed are united together in the manner of a cord.

Tenèſmus, is a conſtant deſire of going to ſtool; when at the ſame time nothing comes away but a little blood, mucous or purulent

purulent matter, unleſs it attends a dyſentery, or other flux of the belly.

Terebìnthina, Turpentine.

Teres ſive Rotùndus major, ariſes from the inferior angle of the *ſcàpula*, and terminates three fingers breadth below the head of the *hùmerus*.

Teres ſive Rotùndus minor, ariſes from the inferior *coſta* of the *ſcàpula*, and afterwards making one tendon with the *infraſpìnatus*, is inſerted into the poſterior part of the neck of the *hùmerus*.

Terra Japònica, Japan earth.

Tertiàna Febris intermìttens, ſee *Febris tertiàna*.

Teſtes muliebres, the Ovaries.

Teſtes cèrebri, are two poſterior prominences of the brain.

Teſtes viriles, are the two oval bodies included in the *ſcrotum* which ſerve for the generation of *ſemen*.

Tétanus, is a very grievous kind of convulſion, whereby the body continues erect and rigid like a ſtatue.

Teſtùdo, the ſame as *talpa*.

Tetraphàrmacum, is a medicine conſiſting of four ingredients.

Thàlami nervòrum opticòrum, two protuberances of the brain, from whence the optic nerves have been ſaid to ariſe; but *Hoffman* denies it, and affirms that they proceed from the inferior and anterior part of the *crura* of the *medulla oblongata*.

Thàpſia, the deadly Carrot. The root purges upwards and downwards, but it is unſafe.

Thea, Tea. This has a gentle aſtriction, whereby it ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and prevents the hot water from relaxing it too much. It likewiſe tends to reſtore the tone and oſcillation of the fibres. It is not improper in fluxes of the belly, for it will ſtop the operation of a gentle purge. Drank late at night it will prevent ſleep. The conſtant uſe of it will hinder the breeding of the gravel; but that perhaps may be owing to the hot water diſſolving the ſalts of the blood. In a looſeneſs or the bloody-flux half an ounce of tea muſt be infuſed in a pint of milk, and be drank for a doſe.

Thenar. This muſcle ariſes from the tranſverſe ligament, joining the bones of the *carpus*, and is inſerted into the firſt and ſecond *phalanx*.

Theòria, Theory; is the knowledge of all thoſe things which belong to a human body, either in health or as obnoxious to diſeaſes; which can never be perfect without underſtanding natural philoſophy, which leads us to a knowledge of all corporeal ſubſtances; as alſo anatomy, which yields an intimate acquaintance with the ſtructure of a human body. It was formerly ſaid that aſtronomy and anatomy were the two eyes of medicine; and though the former is not of ſo much uſe as it was thought to be formerly, yet it ought not to be entirely rejected, becauſe it ſupplies us with accurate tables of the moon's progreſs through the twelve ſigns, upon which a great many morbid motions depend. However, natural philoſophy is now properly ſubſtituted in its room; I mean that philoſophy which includes chemiſtry and mechanics: For all the reaſons which a phyſician brings, unleſs they are phyſical or anatomical, are mere ſpeculations and the idle inventions of a fruitful brain. Though at the ſame time it muſt be acknowledged we are in the dark with reſpect to many things which relate to a human body, of which the various opinions of phyſicians about them is a convincing proof.

Therapeùtice, Therapeutics, is a part of medicine which teaches the rules that are to be obſerved in the cure of diſeaſes.

Thermæ, hot natural baths.

Thlaſpi, Treacle or mithridate Muſtard. The ſeeds promote urine and the *menſes*, and diſſolve coagulated blood. The *doſe* is from one ſcruple to two. Its chief uſe is in *Mithridate* and *Venice-treacle*.

Thlipſis is a compreſſion of the veſſels from an internal cauſe, ſo as to deſtroy their cavity.

Thoràcica, are pectoral medicines.

Thorax. This is the middle *venter* or belly. It is circumſcribed on the upper part by the clavicles or collar-bones, on the lower by the diaphragm, on the fore part by the *ſternum*, on the hind with the bones of the back, and on the ſides by the ribs. It contains the heart and the lungs.

Thus màſculum, ſee *Olìbanum*.

Thus vulgàre, common frankincenſe. The dried roſin of the pine tree. It is not ſo good for internal uſe as the former.

Thymus, common Thyme.

Thymus citrátus, lemon Thyme. Theſe are culinary herbs, and the uſe of them helps digeſtion, attenuates viſcous humours, is good in the aſthma and ſtrengthens the brain. The *eſſential oil* is good to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, to

eaſe

eaſe the wind-colic, and to promote urine and the menſes. The doſe is five or ſix drops.

Thymlaèa, Spurge Flax.

Tithymálus, German ſpurge. The root of this and the berries of the former make part of the *materia medica*, but are violent dangerous purges, and not fit for internal uſe.

Thymus, is a gland remarkable in infants, ſeated in the ſuperior part of the *thorax* next under the ſternum, lying on the *pericardium*, the trunk of the *aorta* and the ſuperior *vena cava*. Its uſe is uncertain.

Thyroìdes, the ſcutiform cartilage; it is part of the *larynx*, ſeated in the fore part of the neck, and makes that prominence called *pomum Adami* or *Adam*'s apple.

Thyro-arytænoìdes. This muſcle ariſes from the *thyroíde* cartilage, and ends in the *arytænoíde*.

Thyro-ſtaphilínus, ariſes from the lateral part of the *thyroíde* cartilage, and is inſerted in the ſide of the *velum palatínum*.

Tìbia, the ſhin-bone of the leg, conſiſts of two bones, the *tibia* properly ſo called and the *fibula*.

Tilia, the Lime or Linden-tree.

Tibiális antícus. This muſcle ariſes from the ſuperior and anterior ſurface of the *tibia*, and terminates in the internal cuneiform bone and the internal *metatarſál* bone.

Tibiális poſtícus, ariſes from the ſuperior parts of the *ligaméntum intereſſeum*, and terminates in the *os naviculare* or the third bone of the *tarſus*.

Tinctura, a Tincture. It is the extraction of the colour and virtues of any ſubſtance by means of a proper *menſtruum*.

Tìnea, a ſcald Head. It is ſmall running ulcers in the heads of children which preys on the cutaneous glands, and in time deſtroy its texture.

Tinnítus aúrium, a noiſe or ſinging in the ears.

Tonsíllæ, the Almonds of the ears. Theſe are two remarkable glands like almonds, ſeated on both ſides the *fauces* near the *uvula*, which ſecrete a liquor to render the *fauces* ſlippery, and which is excreted through various viſible irregular ſmall holes.

Tormentìlla, Tormentil.

Tórcular Hieròphili, is the place where the four *ſinuſſes* of the *dura mater* are conjoin'd.

Tòrmina, the gripes.

Tórmina infàntum, children's gripes.

Tórmina poſt partum, the after-pains of women after delivery.

Trachèa, the wind-pipe.

Tragacànthum, See *Gummi Tragacànthum*.

Tranſverſàlis, this muſcle is a part of the *longiſſimus dorſi*.

Tranſvèrſus urèthræ virìlis. This muſcle, when it exiſts, generally riſes from the tubercle of the *Os Iſchium*, and is commonly inſerted in the poſterior part of the bulb of the *urethra*.

Trapèzius ſive *Cucullàris*, ariſes from the bone of the *occiput*, the ſpinous apophyſis of the neck, and the ſeventh and eighth of the back. It is inſerted into the ſpine of the *ſcápula*, the *acrómium*, and *clavìcula*.

Traumática, medicines to cure wounds and ulcers.

Tranſpirátio, Perſpiration. Inſenſible perſpiration, according to *Sanctorius*, is more than all the other ſecretions put together. The ſtopping of this is often the beginning of acute or epidemic diſeaſes; and of all remedies in theſe caſes *diaphoretics* are the beſt and moſt ſecure.

Trianguláres múſculi labrórum, the triangular muſcles of the lips. Theſe are two, and ariſe from the lateral and loweſt part of the lower jaw, about the middle, from whence they aſcend obliquely to the angle of the *orbiculáris*.

Trianguláris ſterni, this ariſes from the inferior and interior part of the *ſternum*, and is inſerted into the cartilages of the fourth, fifth, ſixth and ſeventh true ribs.

Trichíaſis is a diſorder of the hairs of the *cilia*; the principal is when they turn inwards and irritate the eyes.

Trichómanes, *Engliſh* black maiden hair.

Trifòlium paludóſum, Marſh trefoil or buck-beans.

Trìticum, Wheat. From whence is gained *amylum*, ſtarch, which ſee.

Trochánter major et minor. Theſe are two *apophyſes*, at the ſuperior part of the thigh bone, ſerving for the inſertions of the tendons of ſeveral muſcles.

Trochíſci, Troches.

Trochleáris ſive oblíquus major, ariſes from the bottom of the orbit of the eye, and paſſing through a ſingular almoſt cartilagineous *Tròchlea*, or Pully, over the great corner of the eye, whence reverting back, it is inſerted into the ſuperior part of the eye about the middle.

Tumor, a Tumor, is the enlargement of any part

part beyond its natural dimenſions. An inflammatory tumor in a ſoft part is diſtended with blood: A dropſical with watery lymph and an *emphyſèma* with elaſtic air. Theſe again are diſtinguiſhed into *cyſtic*, when the humours are collected into a ſort of bag. Or *ſchirrous* when the humours are dried up and collected into a hard body.

Tùnica, a Tunic or coat.

Turpèthum, Turbith. The root of this melts the humors, and powerfully ſtimulates the paſſages; hence it is placed in the claſs of ſtrong purges. But it is only to be given to robuſt patients in obſtinate diſeaſes, ſuch as the leproſy and dropſy. The *doſe* in ſubſtance is from one ſcruple to two. In infuſion from a dram and a half to three drams.

Turiònes, the freſh ſhoots of the tops of trees which appear in the ſpring every year.

Turùnda, a Tent.

Tuſſilágo, Colts-foot.

Tútia, Tutty. It is the ſublimate of *lapis calaminàris*, produced when it is melted with copper to make braſs. It is reckoned a good medicine for the eyes, becauſe it cleanſes and dries without corroſion or ſharpneſs, whence it is preſcribed in ulcers of the *cornea* and eye-lids; in obſtinate inflammations of the eyes, and in thin ſharp defluxions. It partakes of the nature of zinc.

Tuſſis, a Cough.

Tympanites, a Tympany. A kind of a dropſy in which the belly is tumid, inflated, and hard, and will not yield to the impreſſion of the fingers.

Tỳmpani membràna, the drum of the ear.

U.

Vagìna úteri. It is a Membraneous part ſeated between the bladder of urine and the *inteſtínum rectum*, and reaches from the *rima* juſt above the *labia* to the neck of the *uterus*. Its orifice is contracted with a *ſphincter*, called *múſculus ſphincter vagìnæ*. The inner part of the *vagina* is formed into *rugæ*, which are largeſt in thoſe who have not uſed coition, and leaſt in thoſe who have had many children, near the beginning immediately behind the orifice of the *meátus urinarius*, is conſtantly found in children, a valve called *hymen*, which when they grow up changes its name and is called *carúnculæ myrtifórmes*. Under the abovementioned *rugæ*, are ſmall glands whoſe excretory ducts are called *lacúnæ*. They ſeparate a *mucílaginous* fluid to lubricate the *vagína*, eſpecially in the time of coition, and are the ſeat of a *virulent gonorrhœa* in women, as the glands of the *urethra* are in men.

Valeriàna hortènſis major, the greater garden valerian.

Valeriàna Sylvèſtris, the greater wild valerian.

Vàlvula, a Valve. This is a ſmall membrane adhering to a part of certain veſſels in order to reſiſt the returning back of a fluid, and to promote their natural progreſs. They are to be found in the veins, arteries, lymphatic and lacteal veſſels.

Vàlvulæ mitràles, mitral valves. Theſe are two, and are placed at the *exit* of the left ventricle of the heart, to hinder the return of the blood into the *pulmonary* veins.

Vàlvulæ ſemilunàres, ſemilunar Valves. Theſe are placed at the orifice of the arteries proceeding from the heart; they are three in number, which being expanded cloſe the orifice of the artery, and prevent the return of the blood into the heart at the time of its dilatation. Some call thoſe in the *pulmonary* artery, *ſigmòides* or *ſigmoidàles*.

Vàlvulæ tricúſpides. Theſe valves have three points which are faſtened by tendinous fibres to the carnous columns of the heart. They are ſeated at the mouth of the right ventricle juſt at its juncture with the auricle. They cloſe the orifice of it upon its contraction or *ſyſtole*, and hinder the blood from returning into the great vein.

Vàlvulæ ſemicirculàres ſive connivèntes. Theſe are valves of the inteſtines, eſpecially in the *jejùnum* and about the beginning of the *ilium*. They are only *plicæ* that riſe up, and in the *jejùnum* are half an inch diſtant, in the *ilium* an inch and a half. In the beginning of the colon there is a carnous and circular valve, which is formed out of the production of the inward coat of the *ilium*, and, like the finger of a glove when its extremity is cut off, hangs looſe in the cavity of the colon, in order to prevent the return of the excrements: Though it is not always ſufficient for that purpoſe, if as as it is aſſerted they are forced back through this valve in the iliac paſſion. But this may be juſtly doubted.

Variolæ

Variolæ, the Small-pox, see *febris variolòsa*.

Varix. This is too great a dilatation of the veins in the external parts of the body so as to rise into a winding tumor. It arises from an impeded motion of the blood through these veins.

Vasa, Vessels. These are hollow canals, consisting of conical or cylindrical membranes, through which the fluids pass to all parts of the body, such as veins, arteries, lymphatics, *&c.*

Vasa deferèntia, those vessels are so called which carry the *semen* from the testicles to the *vesículæ seminales*.

Vasa seminària, the same as the *præparantia*.

Vasa spermàtica, the same.

Vasa umbilicàlia, umbilical vessels. These are two arteries, one vein and the *ùrachus*. They twist about each other, particularly the arteries about the vein, and are contained in one common coat with the *ùrachus*, which last arises from the top of the bladder of urine, and ends in the *membrana allàntois*. The umbilical vein goes from the navel directly into the liver, and there enters the great trunk of the *vena portæ*. Near this entrance the *ductus venosus* goes out to the great trunk of the *cava*, which carries part of the blood that is brought by the umbilical vein that way into the *cava*, while the rest circulates with the blood in the *porta*. When the umbilical vein is stopped it becomes a ligament, and the *ductus venosus* soon shrinks and almost disappears. The *umbilical arteries*, which arise from the internal iliac arteries, passing by the outsides of the bladder goes directly to the navel and *placenta*. These with the *ùrachus* shrink up after birth and are not to be distinguished near the navel.

Vastus extérnus. This muscle arises from the root of the great *trochanter*, and from the *linea aspéra*, outwardly tendinous and inwardly fleshy. It descends obliquely forward and becomes tendinous internally, and outwardly fleshy, till meeting with the tendon of the *rectus*, it grows entirely tendinous, and is inserted together with it into the protuberance of the *patèlla*, a little below the knee.

Vastus intérnus. This rises partly tendinous and partly fleshy from the *linea aspera*, immediately below the *lesser trochanter*, upon the outsides of the bone, and is continued almost to the lower *apòphysis* of the same bone on the inside; whence it descends obliquely and almost semicircularly. It grows tendinous and joins the former at once, and is inserted with it.

Vegetàbila, Vegitables. These are all mosses, *fungi*, herbs, plants, shrubs, trees, *&c.*

Vena arteriósa, the pulmonary Artery is so called which carries the blood from the right venticle of the heart into the lungs, and has three *sigmoides valves* to prevent the return of the blood into the heart. It ascends directly upwards from the right ventricle of the heart, and at the curvature of the *aorta* is divided into two branches; one of which is called the right pulmonary artery and the other the left.

Vena, Veins. The blood being distributed to all parts of the body by two kinds of arteries, the *aorta* and pulmonary artery, is returned by three kinds of veins, called the *vena cava*, the *vena portæ*, and the *pulmonary vein*.

Vena cava. This comprehends two principal trunks, called the *vena cava* superior, and the *vena cava* inferior, or the *descending vena cava*, and the *ascending vena cava*. These two unite at the right auricle of the heart and discharge the blood which they have received from the parts with which they communicate.

Vena cava supérior sive descéndens. This extends from the right auricle of the heart to the superior part of the *sternum*. There is a considerable vein which discharges itself herein called *azygos* or *vena sine pari*. It lies anteriorly along the right lateral part of the body of the *vértebræ* of the back and penetrates into the lower belly, passing between the two *appèndices* of the *diaphragm*. It communicates with the right emulgent vein and receives in its way the eight lower intercostals on each side, and sometimes the four *superior intercostals*, as well as the two small veins which have received blood from the *bronchial arteries*. The *vena cava superior*, seems to be formed of two considerable branches called the *subclavian*, which appear to be made by two other branches termed the *axillary*.

Vena subclaviæ, the subclavian Veins. That on the right side is not so long as that on the left, which depends on the situation of the *vena cava*, which does not answer

anſwer to the middle of the *vertebræ*, but to their right lateral part. However they receive the blood from the ſame parts as the arteries, and the veins are known by the ſame names.

Venæ jugulàres, are either *internal* or *external*. The *internal* begin at the end of the *lateral ſinuſſes*, deſcend along the anterior part of the neck on the ſide of the *aſpera artéria*, join the *caròtides* and paſs to the *ſubclavians*.

Venæ jugulàres externæ. Theſe are ſituated along the lateral parts of the neck and are covered with nothing but the ſkin, the fat and the *muſculus cutaneous*.

Venæ axillàres, theſe diſcharge themſelves into the *ſubclavians* as they paſs between the *clavicle* and the anterior branch of the *ſcalènus muſcle*.

Vena ſalvatélla. This is a vein of the hand which paſſes between the ring and the little finger.

Vena cephàlica. The cephalic vein. This aſcends along the external part of the arm and runs to the line which ſeparates the *deltòide* and *pectoral muſcles*, and afterwards empties itſelf into the *ſubclavian* vein.

Vena basìlica, the baſilic vein. This communicates with the *cephalic* at the flexure of the cubit, by a branch known by the name of the *vena mediàna*. It is compoſed of branches of the cubital.

Vena cava inférior ſive aſcéndens. This extends from the fourth *vertèbræ* of the loins to the right auricle of the heart. It lies along the right lateral part of the body of the *vertèbræ*, and in proportion as it approaches the diaphragm it bears more to the right to gain the poſterior part of the liver, and to traverſe the right ſide of the diaphragm in that part called the *nervous centre*. At length it penetrates the *pericardium* to paſs to the heart.

Vena iliacæ, the iliac Veins. Theſe are compoſed of two branches like the arteries of the ſame name. They are divided into the *external* and *internal*, which receive as many branches as the arteries, which they accompany in their diſtributions. The external *iliac vein* is continued to the *crural vein*. The *internal* is called the *hypogaſtric* which receives branches from the *inteſtìnum rectum* and the *anus*, termed *hæmorrhoidàles extèrnæ*.

Vena cruràlis, the crural Vein. This runs to the foot, and the internal branch near the *malleolus internus* is called *ſaphaèna*; the external about the knee, the *poplitaèa*; in the calves of the legs, the *ſuralis*; and about the great toes, the *cephàlica*.

Vena portæ. This vein is of a peculiar ſtructure, and may be compared to a tree whoſe root is divided into a great number of *fibrilla*; for the trunk is in the middle from whence innumerable ramifications proceed. This vein is diſperſed on the ſtomach, inteſtines, meſentery, pancreas, and ſpleen, receives the blood brought by the arteries to theſe parts, and carry it to the trunk; from whence it ſends greater, ſmaller, and exceeding ſmall branches to the liver, bringing the blood to this *viſcus*, and acting the part of an artery.

Vena pulmonàlis, the pulmonary Vein. This proceeds from the left auricle of the heart where it firſt forms a *ſinus*, and then is divided into four, afterwards into innumerable branches, which are diſtributed throughout the lungs.

Vena ſectio, letting of Blood.

Venènum, Poiſon.

Ventrìculus, the Stomach.

Ventrìculi cèrebri, Ventricles of the brain.

Ventrìculi cordis, the Ventricles of the heart. The *right* is thinner and weaker, but generally more capacious than the left. It receives the blood from the *vena cava* and the right auricles and ſends it into the *pulmonàry artery*, and the lungs. The left is ſtronger, thicker and ſtraiter than the right. It receives the blood from the *pulmonary vein* and the left auricle, and forces it into the great artery. This is ſeated in the anterior part of the thorax, and the other in the poſterior.

Venus, Copper.

Verátrum, white Hellebore.

Verbèna, Vervain.

Vermifórmis procèſſus, the wormlike Proceſs. A prominence of the brain, ſo called from its figure.

Vermiformis appéndicula, the wormlike Appendix. This is a ſmall canal like an oblong worm which opens into the *inteſtìnum coecum*.

Vermìfuga, Medicines againſt worms.

Verònica, Male-ſpeedwel.

Verrùcæ, Warts.

Vèrtebræ, the Bones of the ſpine of the back.

Vertex, the Top of the Head.

Vertìgo,

Vertìgo, a ſwimming of the head, when objects ſeem to turn round.

Veſìca, a Bladder. Thus there is the *veſìca urinària*, the urinary bladder: *veſìca biliária*, the gall-bladder, *&c.*

Veſìca diſtillatòria, a Still.

Veſicatòria, medicines to raiſe bliſters.

Vigìlia, watching.

Vincetòxicum, Swallow-wort. The root is alexipharmac and ſudorific, and is commended againſt malignant diſeaſes. The *doſe* in powder is half a dram.

Vinum album, white wine or mountain.

Vinum Canarìnum, Sack.

Vinum rubrum, red port.

Vinum rhenànum, Rheniſh wine, properly uſed, is one of the greateſt cordials in the world, and in low, nervous and hoſpital fevers it performs wonders; it ſtrengthens the *viſcera*, helps digeſtion, chears the ſpirits, invigorates the blood, and aſſiſts nature in performing all her functions. Rheniſh and new wines muſt be uſed with caution.

Viola, Violets. The flowers are moiſtening, cooling, and relaxing, and good againſt diſorders of the lungs. Half an ounce of the ſyrup is a gentle laxative for children.

Vìpera, the Viper. The fleſh is looked upon as a great reſtorative, and is accounted good in the leproſy, French-pox, king's-evil, and inveterate ulcers. The broth of half a one or more may ſerve a day. The *doſe* of the fleſh is ſaid to be half a dram, but it may be eaten more freely. Two drops of the gall given internally promotes a ſweat. Outwardly it is good to deterge the eye. A dram of the fat will likewiſe cauſe a ſweat. Dropt into the eye two or three times a day, it will take away films that obſtruct the ſight.

Vìgra aùrea, Golden rod. The leaves are detergent and ſtrengthen the tone of the *viſcera*. They are uſeful in difficulty of urine, the gravel, nephritic colic, and beginning of a dropſy. The *doſe* in powder is two drams.

Viſcus five *Viſcera*, the entrails. The heart, liver, ſpleen, lungs, *&c.* are ſo called.

Viſcus quernus, Miſletoe of the oak.

Vitilìgo, the Morphew. Whitiſh ſpots, rough to the touch, which fall off in ſcales.

Vitrìolum album, white Vitriol.

Vitrìolum cœrùleum, blue or Roman vitriol.

Vitriolum vìride, green vitriol or copperas.

Vitis viniſera, the Vine.

Ulcus, an ulcer.

Ulmus, the Elm-tree. The bark incides groſs phlegm, and ſtrengthens the fibres. A decoction of it uſed for five or ſix weeks will cure the *dropſy aſcites*. An ounce or an ounce and a half is enough for a quart of water.

Ulmària, Meadow-ſweet.

Umbilicàlis funìculus, the Navel-ſtring. It is about the thickneſs of one's finger, and conſiſts of the *ùrachus*, two arteries, and one vein; as alſo a ſpongious body, which ſerves to defend them.

Umbìlicus, the navel.

Vomica, a tubercle in the lungs full of pus or matter, and included in its proper membrane.

Urachus. This is one of the umbilical veſſels, and is very ſeldom pervious in a human *fœtus*, but is generally like a ſolid ligament.

Uretères, the Ureters. Theſe are two membranaceous and almoſt cylindric canals, about the thickneſs of a gooſe-quill, which are extended from each kidney to the bladder.

Urèthra. This is a membranaceous and almoſt cylindric canal, continued from the neck of the bladder to the end of the *glans*, and ſerves to tranſmit the urine and ſemen.

Urìna, Urine.

Urtìca major vulgàris, the common nettle.

Urtica Romàna, the Roman nettle. The juice of nettle ſtops ſpitting of blood, bleeding at the noſe, too great a flux of the piles. It is likewiſe of uſe in the bloody flux, the whites, the jaundice, and moiſt aſthma. The *doſe* is from two ounces to four a little warm. Drank as tea it is recommended againſt the rheumatiſm, gout, and gravel.

Uterus, the womb, is a part in women, ſeated between the *inteſtinum rectum* and the bladder. It is hollow, of the ſhape of a flatted pear, and deſigned for the generation of the *fœtus*.

Vulnerària, medicines againſt wounds and ulcers.

Vulnus, a wound.

Uvula, This is a round and almoſt conical part, ſeated at the poſterior part of the palate over the root of the tongue, between the two tonſils. It is of the ſize of the firſt joint of a child's finger, and is pendulous from the *velum palatinum*.

Z.

Zedoària, Zedoary, a root.

Zìnziber, Ginger.

Zygòma, is the *os jugale*, ſeated about the temples.

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